The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,637—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.......... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,500 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage .... ,, 335

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th October, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th September 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.
W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	TRAVANCORE..	1903	350	R. Scott	13th Oct.
(s)	LOMBARDY...	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fontiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay 25th September 1879.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case Turkey red scarfs.
2 ,, colored Madapollums.
3 ,, colored Thread.
3 ,, colored Prints.
3 bales Turkey red twist doubled No. 30.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, grey dhooties.
An Invoice of assorted glassware.
On account of the underwriters ex s.s. "Nizam."
ACG } YLC } SPG } 162—1 case S. W. damaged silk piece goods.
R N—273—1 bale damaged orange twist.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGE AND HORSES.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a very light fashionable English-made Victoria Phaeton and a very showy pair of grey young Arab horses with harness—the property of Mon. A. Vauvert de Mean, French Consul of Bombay, the height of the horses is about 14-2 and the age of the one is between 4 and 5 years and that of the other is between 5 and 6 years.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th October 1879.

NOTICES.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c, &c
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	8¼ ft. by 8½...	7 4
6½ ft. by 6½...	4 14	8½ ft. by 15...	13 4
6½ ft. by 8 ...	6 0	9½ ft. by 12...	13 0
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	2 12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7 ft. by 9 ...	5 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 7½...	4 12
6½ ft. by 6½...	3 12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

		Rs.	
32 in. by 32...	per doz.	7	8
32 in. by 45...	,, ,,	10	8
34 in. by 34...	,, ,,	8	8
34 in. by 45...	,, ,,	11	4
34 in. by 54...	,, ,,	13	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,

SHIKAR CLOTH.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH,

MR. R. STEWART, accompanied by his Daughters, the Misses DOCY, MAGGIE, and NELLIE STEWART, having arrived by the Mail Steamer Assam, will have the honour of presenting their elegant entertainment, written expressly for them by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled

RAINBOW REVELS.

A MEDLEY OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MISCHIEF AND MIMICRY.

English and Irish Medleys, Operatic Scenas, Quartettes, German Songs and Duetts, Scotch Ballads, Guitar Songs and Terpsichorean Duetts.

Doors open at 8½ o'clock; performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

PIANIST—Mr. HARCOURT LEE, R. A. M.

H. P. LYONS, Agent,
Byculla Hotel.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES are well burnt, compressed and a full length. 150 Tiles cover 100 square feet. They are cheap, elegant, and durable. For further particulars apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.
Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for November and December, on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, or Breach Candy. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th ultimo.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 8th October 1879.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after OCTOBER FIFTEENTH, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 p. m., Madras time, Surat 5-10 a.m , Broach 7-0, Baroda 8-54, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3-5 p.m , Baroda 6-0, Broach 7-45, Surat 9-55 p.m., and arrive at Colaba at 6-10 a.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat at 7 p.m.; leave Surat at 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m.; leave Ahmedabad at 12-5 Noon, and arrive at Wudhwan at 6-30 p.m.

The Up Mixed will leave Wudhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-35 p.m.; leave Ahmedabad at 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat at 6-5 p.m.; leave Surat at 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba at 6-50 p.m.

For further particulars please to see the Time Tables which will be exhibited at all Stations in the course of a few days.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th October 1879.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the New Colaba Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Bruce Lane, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October current, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1879.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To confirm Resolution passed at General Meeting of Shareholders held on 27th September, 1879, sanctioning sale of the Company's foreshore properties to Government.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 22nd current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 8th October 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY and } STEUART LAMBERT MACNAGHTEN, } ....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the purpose of having the VOLUNTARY WINDING UP of the above-named Company continued, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 8th day of October, 1879, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY by the above-named William Morison Macaulay, a shareholder in the said Company, and the above-named William Morison Macaulay and Steuart Lambert Macnaghten, the Liquidators of the said Company. And that the said petition will be heard by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 17th day of November, 1879, and any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company desirous to OPPOSE the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, and subject to the supervision of the said Court, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1879.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attornies for the Petitioners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER to the Company's Specification in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, within one month of acceptance of Tender.

Specification may be learned on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 8th October 1879.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS' CASH BAZAAR.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

LARGE SHIPMENTS of every class and description of GOODS will arrive within the next few days.

Note address—

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES.

Subscription Lists on Application.
Regular receipt of Publications guaranteed.

BOOKS.

Selections made periodically for Libraries.
Second-hand Books collected, and Rare Works searched for.
Liberal Discount off New Books for Cash.

STATIONERY AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

For Office or Private use, Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes in the newest styles.
Arms, Crests, Monograms, Book Plates, Visiting and Invitation Cards, Official Seals, &c., &c.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Purchased by experienced Buyers, and supplied on the terms of Co-operative Stores.

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undernoted SPECIALLY LOW RATES have been fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appear to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28!

Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 28 per dozen Reduced to.......................Rs. 20 per dozen.
Cartes Visites do. do. 16 do do. ....10 do.

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
(ENGRAVERS.)

BOMBAY:
4, Hummum Street,

POONA:
East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'

GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.
ALBERTS.
NECKLETS.
BRACELETS.
BROOCHES.
EAR-RINGS.
EAR DROPS.
WEDDING RINGS.
KEEPERS.
CROSSES.
RIBBON SLIDES.

GENTLEMEN'S

GOLD ALBERTS.
STUDS.
SLEEVE LINKS.
SOLITAIRES.
SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF RINGS.
LOCKETS.
CHARMS & SEALS.
SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
SWIVELS.
GOLD KEYS.

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay:
4, Hummum Street.

Poona:
1, East Street.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES

WILL RELIEVE NERVOUS OR BILIOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES!!!

NEURALGIA and Exhausted Mental Power from hard work find most decided and immediate relief. If you find yourself dull and are threatened with a Headache upon rising in the morning, whether induced by excessive eating, drinking, or other causes, a few minutes' application will relieve you.

They positively remove Scurf and Dandrif, prevent FALLING HAIR and BALDNESS, while PROMOTING a HEALTHY and VIGOROUS GROWTH of the HAIR. It will always be found most EFFICACIOUS in those DISTRESSING HEADACHES PECULIAR to LADIES.

☞ The Brushes are made of Pure Bristles only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	....Rs.	2-0	2-4
,, double size....	.. ,,	3-8	4 0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,

THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A splendid Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen ....Cash Rs. 18
Pints ,, ... ,, 10

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS.

Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.

The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.

With Hinged Covers.

3½ inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2

With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.

REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.

1½ inch.	1¾ inch.
Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

Ditto with extra slide fastening.

1½ inch.	2½ inch.	2½ inch.
Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-4

PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 3.

RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.

INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Wich's patent. Rs. 2-4.

EXCISE INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS.

In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.

THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Re. 1-2.

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS

With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.

Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12 8.

Ditto ditto with drawer.

Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.
Bill Cases.
Blotting Pads.
Carbonic Paper.
Cash and Deed Boxes.
Clips.
Copying Books and Presses.
Damping Wells.
Date Racks and Cases.
Diaries.
Ebony Rulers.
Erasers.
Eyelets and Presses.
Gum Bottles.
India Rubber Bands.
Ink and Writing Fluids.
Invoice Files.
Letter Books and Cages.
Letter Cases and Clips.
Letter Files and Scales.
Letter Weighers.
Loggerheads.
Memo and Note Books.
Oiled Sheets.
Paper Fasteners.
Paper Knives and Weights.
Pencils and Pens.
Penclearers and Holders.
Penmakers and Racks.
Scissors.
Sealing Wax.

STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS.

STATIONERY of all kinds.

Sample Books and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES GOING TO ENGLAND.—The advertiser offers her services as attendant, or to take charge of Children. Address "ATTENDANT," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CLARENDON HOTEL at MATHERAN is OPEN to VISITORS. There are separate Bungalows attached to the hotel for families, and some Bungalows to let.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

MATCH RIFLE—GIBBS' METFORD MUZZLE LOADER FOR SALE, Rs. 175. Apply M. R. W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO CONTRACTORS AND GOVERNMENT.—Sewing Machines of all descriptions given at wholesale rates. Apply to Agent Singer Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

NEAT DOG-CART, Chestnut PONY, (goes well in saddle, carries a lady, and fast in harness), and HARNESS. Turn-out, Rs. 350. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, GILLINGHAM'S CEMENT. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a handsome Chesnut Arab, height 14-1½, age 8 years, is a trained Charger and carries a Lady well. Apply to Lieut.-Col JUSTICE, Military Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED from Joseph Prime & Sons, by s. s. Teheran, fresh consignments of Ham, Bacon, and Cheese. Prices very moderate. Apply to C DOSSABHOY & Co., 144, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, and at Camp Deolalee.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTH-DAY CAKES, &c., go to PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6.......................Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier).......... ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... ,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MONEY BALANCES.

MORDAN'S MONEY BALANCES for Indian Weights to weigh up to Rs. 200. Price Rs. 220 nett.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL.
150°
120°

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, TOILET and other BRUSHES, &c.

Indents for the above well-known Goods can be executed on exceptionally favourable terms by the undersigned.

WANTED, a SHOOTING PONY, sound, quiet, strong, free from vice, and not over 13 hands. One never shod preferred.

STIRLING & Co.,
No. 2, Dean Lane.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.
23rd September, 1879.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES, British subjects, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, for service as MORSE SIGNALLERS on the STATE RAILWAYS, will be held in Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th instant. For particulars apply to this Office.

H. IZAAK WALTON,
Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th October 1879.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

STIRLING & CO.,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO., OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, and for Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE, OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Mrs. AMELIA ANN HARVEY, No. 1, Kahun Road, Poona, and late of Indore, are requested to PAY their DEBTS, or submit their CLAIMS to Mr. ADAM SMITH, Poona, before the 1st January, 1880, after which date no claims will be registered.

C. DRACOTT,
ADAM SMITH,
Joint Executors to the Will of the late Mrs. A. A. Harvey.
Poona, 24th September 1879.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SALE BY AUCTION OF UNCLAIMED AND DAMAGED GOODS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of ARTICLES found in trains and at stations on the above Railways, which have not been claimed, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Mhow station, on the morning of the 27th October, 1879; at the same time about 22 maunds of Brass and Copper ware, Lotas, &c., and about 7 maunds of Piece Goods, more or less damaged by fire and water, will also be sold in small lots for the convenience of traders and the public.

By Order,

W. E. HARTT,
Traffic Superintendent,
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.
Mhow, dated 2nd October 1879.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th day of October, 1879, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of considering and approving the proposal of the Directors of the Company to raise a sum not exceeding Three Lakhs of Rupees (for the purposes of the Company) either by the issue of Debentures under the seal of the Company for such amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum aforesaid, and bearing such rate of interest and in such form as the said Directors may think proper, or by loan or loans to the Company in any form other than Debentures, and to secure the repayment of the sum so to be raised and the interest accruing thereon by mortgage or charge of or on the Lands and other Property of the Company in such form as the said Directors may think proper as contemplated by Article 117 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 1st October 1879.

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1879, at Noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and consider the Audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May, 1879.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of Ardaseer Goostadjee, Esq., and Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq., who retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 2nd October 1879.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 11th instant, both days inclusive.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1879, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the proposal made by Government for the purchase of a portion of the Company's property, and the reply thereto sent by the Directors; and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed expedient with reference thereto.
2. To consider the question as to the position of the Company with reference to the agreements made between the Company and certain persons and firms bearing date the 15th and 16th December, 1876, and to pass such resolution thereon as may be deemed advisable in the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR and GENERAL MERCHANT, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has, at considerable expense, specially effected several material improvements to his Tents to suit their comfort and convenience. The superiority of his tents over all others was put to the test and proved beyond doubt at the Imperial Assemblage Camp at Delhi in the year 1877, and his numerous Patrons are, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied with his efforts, and periodically certify that his Tents are not only greatly superior to others, but are also supplied at comparatively very moderate rates.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time from date of order Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having same on the shortest notice.

The following table shows the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent	32 by 22
Field Officer's Tent	29 by 17
Captain's Tent	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Horsestable	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's Tent	18 by 14
Do. Do	14 by 14
Staff Officer's Tent	12 by 12
Hill Tents	12 by 12
Do. do	10 by 10
Horse stable	14 by 14
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
Rowtee	

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 98, French Rentes at 110¾, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 76¾ for Fours and 83 for Fours-and-a-half.

Reuter reports an advance of £4 per ton in Tile Copper and 10s. in Copper Braziers; and that the Iron trade is excited. This recovery in the value of Metals cannot fail to exercise a most beneficial effect on the general trade of the country, and will go a long way towards counterbalancing the adverse influence of an unfavourable harvest.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged; and in Seeds the only movement is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm, but Reuter's quotations are reduced 1½d. per piece in 11lb. Grey Shirtings and ¾d. in 39 inch Jacconets. This agrees in the main with private advices which report some makes easier in price, while others are difficult to buy owing to limited production.

The reduction in the stock of Cotton in Liverpool is beginning to make itself felt, yesterday's market having again closed strong, sales 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. The deficiency in supplies being mainly in Americans, there is an advance of 1d. in Mid. Orleans while Surats are unchanged. As things are going, however, the comparative cheapness of Bombay descriptions must shortly attract the attention of buyers, and it is not at all unlikely that we may see a rise in these qualities during the next few days. The action of "bear" operators will of course tend to restrict the advance,—advices by the mail report sellers of Good Oomra January shipment at 5⅝d. delivered—but unless spinners are prepared to close their mills almost entirely for the next few weeks, it seems almost a certainty that they will have to pay higher than current rates for their requirements.

We hear it reported by this mail that considerable quantities of Oomrawuttee Cotton, originally sold to arrive at high prices, have been invoiced back to shippers both in Liverpool and Havre owing to the admixture of short stapled Cotton in the bales. This is a point which deserves the serious attention of the trade, more especially as we hear on reliable authority that the Berar cultivators this season have sold large quantities of inferior Seed producing short stapled qualities in the same fields with good stapled varieties. The heavier yield of the inferior kinds is the temptation, but the policy is short-sighted in the extreme, as once home consumers become aware of the deterioration the entire Oomra crop will be depreciated in value.

In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands advanced from 10⅜ to 10 7-16 cents, and January shipment from 10·16 to 10·19 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesdays' Receipts	26 000	24,000	22,000
Four day's do.	89,000	72,800	50,200
Total since 1st Sept.	499,600	447,300	202,000

Bar Silver according to Reuter has advanced from 51⅝d. to 51 11-16d. per ounce, and private advices we hear quote 51¾d.

EXCHANGE this morning, owing to the advance in Silver and firmer news from Calcutta, opened strong with a rise of fully 1-16d. in rates, and this level has been maintained throughout the day with every appearance at the moment of a further rise, owing to a larger amount of private paper having offered. As usual, however, everything will depend on the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea seems to be that an average of something close on 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee will be obtained, and in that case the tendency of the market will probably be towards a further improvement. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 31-32d.	per Re.
Ditto	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-32d.	„
Credits,	3 „	1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Documents,	3 „	1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Francs	3 „	2·12½	„

On Calcutta we quote Demand Drafts at 1-16d. per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very firm with a considerable demand, and we now quote Fours Rs. 93¼; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100¾. These quotations, however, are for small pieces, in which the greater portion of the business now doing consists.

SHARES are quiet, and, as a general rule, tend in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 670. Press and Land Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, the market for local goods and Yarns being weaker in prospect of the increased production likely to result from the resumption of work by some of the mills now changing hands. We quote a decline of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Hindustan and Morarjee Goculdass, and Rs. 10 per share in Great Eastern.

COTTON is firmer in tone owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams. For ready stocks of old crop prices are not quotably altered, but speculative sellers of New Cotton for future delivery are asking an advance of Rs. 2, buyers of New Oomra January delivery at Rs. 196 for F. G. F. and Rs. 200 for Good having failed to find sellers.

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet at previous prices, and Rapeseed is dull and unchanged. Of New Gingelly there are still buyers at Rs. 43, but supplies are insignificant owing to the rains in Khandeish having stopped supplies.

WHEAT is very firm, and in the absence of supplies there are practically no sellers except of the very inferior grades, which have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy within the past day or two. Best soft white we still quote at Rs. 41½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are firm, not so much owing to the quantity of cargo offering which is still limited as to the short supply of tonnage. The S. S. Wistow Hall is reported to have filled up for Liverpool at 27s. 6d. for Cotton and 32s. 6d. for Wool, and by the Speke Hall 27s. 6d. is asked for measurement. By P. and O steamers for Trieste and Venice business has been done for shipment up to the first mail in February at 30s., and relets are offering for Genoa and Marseilles by the Rubattino steamer of 1st proximo at 22s. 6d. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a full average business doing from the bazaar, although to arrive dealers are not quite so anxious to operate after their large purchases of the past week. Prices all round, however, are unaltered.

COALS are strong and advancing. From home there is almost nothing shipping for the market, and the demand here for ready coals is daily on the increase. Prices are practically As. 4 per ton higher for arrivals.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.s*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.s	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,140
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	415
Indian Press Co.	1,300	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	400
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	590

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£100	218 3 0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130 14 6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65 7 3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21 13 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,101
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196 5 15	do	265

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th Oct. 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,723	0	0
Merchandise	46,244	0	0
Telegraph	423	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	87,590	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,196	0	0
Merchandise	49,512	0	0
Telegraph	500	0	0
Other Receipts	219	0	0
Total Rs.	88,427	0	0
Decrease Rs.	837	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. F. Glover, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch and Cutch with a general cargo and 162 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CHINDWARA, 1,557 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (11th Sept.) with a general cargo, and Mr. A. K. Goolin, and 16 deck passengers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIP TENASSERIM, 1,760 tons, Captain A. H. Street, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 7th inst. from Kurrachee, which she left on the 5th inst., with one Serjt., wife, three women and seven children.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s.s. TEHERAN, 2,589 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—1,310 packages piece-goods, 59 bales twist, 4 packages earthenware, 8 packages glassware, 271 packages oilmanstores, 277 packages provisions, 48 packages paper, 21 cases tined plates, 25 cases brass, 105 cases window glass, 74 packages oil, 31 pakages madicine, 56 cases gin, 107 casks beer, 447 cases wine, 80 cases brandy, 253 cases soap, 300 cases geneva, 2 cases boots, 175 cases candles, 7 cases saffron, 245 boxes silver, 1 box specie, 1 box pearl and specie, 22 packages ivory, 10 packages almonds, 25 packages cloves, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Southampton, Sept 11.
8	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Rangoon, Sept 14.
	Oorun (s)	Glover	Cutch, Oct 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Prince Victor	Colder	Elephant Point.

The steamer Speke Hall, Brand, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Teheran, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
3	Hindostan (s)	McConnell	Hongkong, Sept 11.
	Euphrates (s)	Gimblett	Moulmein, Sept 25.
	Arabia (s)	Thomson	Rangoon, Sept 2.
	C. of Manchester (s)	Mill-F.	Liverpool, Aug 30.
	Venice (s)	Rhode	Hongkong, Sept 17.
4	Maharani (s)	Carson	Moulmein, Sept 23.
	Sumner R. Mead	Dixon	Bombay, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3.—Steamer Lombardy. Ship Loch Linnhe. Barque Formosa.

Oct. 4.—Steamer Khandalla.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hindostan—Mr Charles Stanely.

Per Euphrates—Mr Van Homerik, Mr Hetherington, Mr Able, Capt Andrews, Lt Pellard, and Mr Borrin.

Per City of Manchester—Mr Thompson, Mr and Mrs List and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Manson, and 3 children, Miss Heyling, Mr Mather, Dr Hinder, Mr Barbour and Mr McCormick.

Per Venice—Mrs Snow.

Per Maharani—Mr Teixeira, Mr Martin, Mr Pereira.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Maharani—29th September, ship British India. Becalmed 6 miles of Diamond Island, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
4	Shah Jehan (s)		Colombo.
	Meinam (s)		Galle and Pondy.
	Turulis (s)		Rangoon, and S P.
	Lombardy (s)		Calcutta.
	Duke of Argyll (s)		Calcutta.
6	Mongolia (s)		Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
4	Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.
	Shah Jehan (s)		Kottapatam.
5	Meinam (s)		Calcutta.
	Chanda (s)		Bombay and S P.
	Duke of Lancaster		Calcutta.
	Lombardy (s)		Southampton.
6	Polynesian		Marseilles.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's steamer Lombardy, from Calcutta, Oct 5:—To Madras—Mr Slater, Mr Aitchison, Rev Dall, Major Samuels, Mr Skinner, Mr Callogan, Mr Rendall, Mr Hepburn. To Galle—Mr Macalister. To Melbourne—Mr Watson and Mr Hickman. To Suez—Mr Richards. To Venice—Mr Durntord. To Southampton—Mr and Mrs McLeod and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Wicke's child and infant, Mr J K Wallace, and Mr Leonard.

Per P and O Co's Steamer Mongolia, from Southampton, Oct 6:—From Southampton to Madras—Mr Newman. From Venice.—Mrs Nordman, 2 children, Mrs Brunton, infant, child. From Galle—Dr Chine. From Singapore—Colonel Ross Church. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Wallacett, Mrs Page, Mr Samuells, Surgeon Major Skardon, Mr Muntz, Mr Byrne, Mr Mitchell, Mr Ruttle, Misses Ritchie, Mr Gordon, Mr Atkins. From Suez—Mr and Mrs Forbes, and infant.

Per s s Meinam, Oct 5:—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Stevenson, Mr Abel, and Mrs Matteson. From Galle—Mr and Mrs Barton, and Mr Formelli. From Marseilles to Madras—Rev Montagnoux. From Singapore—Mrs Barnum and children, Mr and Mrs Tallent and 7 children. From Galle—Mr Young.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Co's Steamer Lombardy, from Madras, Oct 5:—To Sydney—Rev Joyce. To Southampton—Mr Woolgar.

Per s s Meinam, to Calcutta, Oct 5:—From Madras—Col Butler.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 19 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui, W.
July. 19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Aug. 20 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zailla.
31 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Sept. 17 Tharia Tapan, bark, Bechelder, from Zanzibar.
22 Neera, ss, Raffins, from Bombay.
23 General Domville, ship, Stanton, from Cardiff.
24 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, from London.
24 Geelong, ss, Stewart, from Venice.
25 Bheema, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
25 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from Bombay.
26 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
26 India, ss, Russell, from Zanzibar.
26 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Shanghai.
27 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitiz, from Manilla.
27 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, from Calcutta.
28 Killarney, ss, Oneill, from Foochow.
29 Abyssinia, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
29 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, to Calcutta.
24 Geelong, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
25 Tharia Topan, bark, Bechelder, to Musket.
25 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to London.
26 Bheema, ss, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
26 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Marseilles.
27 Vortigern, ss, Reid, to Malta F O.
27 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitiz, to Liverpool.
27 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, to London.
28 Killarney, ss, Oneill, to London.
30 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeila.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Neera, ss, Raffins, from Bombay.
General Domville, ship, Stanton from Cardiff.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
India, ss, Russell, from Zanzibar.
Abyssinia, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—185 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed; 25 tons hard spelter, Tezpall Cuma 150 kegs iron rose nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 18 cases biscuits, Abdoolhoosien Mahamedally; 3 casks brass and 1 case copper wire, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

Macedonia s—5 casks paint, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein; 2 casks brass wire, Essofbhoy Kadurbhoy; 14 cases sherry, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Dewa Gungadhur—5 cases glassware and brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Zambesi s—91 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases whiskey, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—125 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 15 cases brandy, Eduljee, Bazonjee.

India s—50 cases cognac, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co

Mailnla s—30 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—22 bales wool, Morarjee Vikram; 75 bales wool Nanjee Bhanjee; 30 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 250 cwts myrobalans, Jetha Purshotum; 14 bales cotton; waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 750 cwts myrobalans, and 55 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 30 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 18 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 5 bales hides, Edward, Bates and Co; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Maneckjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Vuluddass; 33 bales cotton waste, Bhunsee Nath o; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—51 cwts sandalwood, Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 101½ cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 17 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 100 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 55 bales twist, Ebram N ordin and Co; 7 bales twist, Abdool Cader Essmaljee; 9 cwts wet date, Alladin Mowjeebhoy; 45 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 34 cwts copjate, Buramjee Shapoorjee; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Mahamed Essac and Co; 80 cwts bdlum, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 14 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chuttow.

Tehran s—100 bales cotton and 89 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 24 bales twist 62½ cwts raisin, Allanabhoy Munjee; 65 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales twist, Guneshlall Sobhagmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tehran s—1,006½ cwts myrobalans, Pelly and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai alias Soonabai vs Sadanund Luxmonjee and others—In person.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadawjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie, L and O.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

495-79—Balkristna and B—Abdoola Hajee Tar and others vs Ismail Abdoola and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nurseyial vs Cursetjee Homejee Dady—Prescot and W. Part heard.

149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Mekerjee—Prescot and W.

377-79—In person (a pauper)—Shaik Oosman Shaik Ebrahim vs Ludha Ebrahim—In person.

237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur Madhowjee and another vs Thucker Purmanundass Jewandass—Macfarlane and G.

556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thucker Purmanundass Jewandass vs Thucker Damodher Madhowjee and another—Prescot and W.

782-77—Shapurjee and T—Jethibai alias Ruttonvahoo vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Motion.

512-79—Tyabjee and S—Muncherahaw Bezunjee vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and another—Smith and F—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

375-79—In person (a pauper)—Jao Babool and another vs Kol Vadlia Frances and others—Balk and B.

425-79—H Bicknell—Oodechund Khoobchund vs Sha Tickchund Goolabchund—Rimington, H and C.

477-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Dayabhoy Dayaram—Tyabjee and S.

52-79—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Dhurumsey Khimjee vs Municherjee Ruttonjee and others.

359-78—Rimington, H and C—J Abramovitz vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell—Ardeshir and H.

226-78—Ardeshir and F—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell vs J Abramovitz—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

2664-77—Bhaishunker and D—The Gujarat S and W Co. vs—Patel Girdharlal Dulputram and another—Rimington, H and C. Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

322-79—In person (a pauper); Ruckmai vs Succoobai—Bhaishunker and D—To fix a day for hearing.

FOR A CONSENT ORDER.

Tyabji and S—for Sitta am Gunputrao, son of the lunatic.—In the matters of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of the lunancy of Gunputrao Venkajee—Mathoorabai, Petitioner—Shamrao F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Clarkson, Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Fulton, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Phillips, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.
Hanbury, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Gordon, Col, 29th Punjab N I, on duty, from England.
Napier, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Collett, Major, 23rd Pioneers, on duty from England.
McGregor, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Grogan, Col, 1-14th Regt, from leave, from Aden.
Joyet, Dy Surg Genl, from leave, from England.
Appleyard, Col, 85 h Regt, from leave, from England.
Crocker, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Goodfellow, Col, R E, from leave, from England.
Theobalds, Dy Surg Genl, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 8.

Luckhardt, Major, Comt Dept, on duty, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

Gordon, Col, 29th Punjaub N I, on duty, to Thull Kurram.
Napier, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Thull Kurram.
Collett, Major, 23rd Pioneers, on duty, to Simla.
MacGregor, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 4.)

The Hon. W Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for one year.

H M's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev R J Langford, and the Rev T J Rawson, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Rev K E Farrow, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is granted one month's privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr L de St Hilaire as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

Lieut Ramsay, Bengal S aff Corps, is appointed temporarily Political Assistant on the Staff of Major-General Sir F S Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kurrum Field Force.

The services of Captain O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Major Gordon Cumming, Officiating 2nd-in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent, Meywar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Lieut Hope is appointed to be Junior Attache in the Foreign Department, and to officiate as Senior Attache.

Lieut Col Browne has ceased to be employed on special political duty, and has reverted to his substantive appointment in the Public Works Department in Beluchistan.

Lieut-Col deBourbel, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, has been appointed to officiate in charge of the Public Works in Beluchistan.

Major Cadell, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force and Political Agent for the States of Jodhpur, Jesalmer, and Serohi.

Lieut-Col Walter, is posted as Political Agent at Oodeypore.

Captain Barr, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Jodhpur, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr Fitzgerald, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggy and Dacoity in Hyderabad.

Lieut Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class is transferred to Indore as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

Lieut-Col Kincaid, to be Political Agent, Bhopawar, and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps.

Colonel Lester, Officiating Political Agent, Bhopawar, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

Major Temple, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad.

Major Burlton, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Ordinary pension £292, Annuity £201-11.

Major Wolseley, 65th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence of Major Boyes, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, on field service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr. Durham, to be Second Lieut.

Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Harenc, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant.

Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr Rendell, to be Captain; Mr Leonard, to be Lieut; Mr Devine, to be second Lieut; and Mr Harry Ford-Clark, to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

The undermentioned officer is granted special leave for two years.

Lt Col Browne, R E, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Captain Leach, R E, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade Survey of India, for 182 days.

Captain Thomas, General List Infantry, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, for 2 years.

Lieut MacKenzie, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for one year.

Lieut Bagot, Royal Engineers, Superintendent of Instruction, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, P W Department, for one year and 112 days.

Conductor Robinson, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem, payable in India.

The undermentioned officer employed in the P W Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5 per annum, and £5,358, the capitalized value of his annuity:—

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Hume, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department.

Lieut Col Ward, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £365 per annum.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, for field service:—Major Holmes, Captains Jenner, Harvey, Hill, and Macpherson, Lieuts Kensington, More, York, Brown, Badgley, Duperier, Rice, and J C Addison.

The services of Captain Elliot, 65th Foot, are placed temporarily the disposal of the Hon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for appointment on His Honor's personal staff.

The services of Captain Burton, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment temporarily on special political duty under Major-General R O Bright, C B, Commanding the troops in the Khyber.

The services of Captain O'M Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Comand, Mhairwarra Battalion, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for field service.

The services of Captain Broadfoot, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieut Moore, attached to No. 2 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for field service.

The services of Lieut Browne, 40th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in-C.

The services of Surgeon Lawrie, Officiating Civil, Monghyr, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Surgeon Ferris, in medical charge of the Mandalay Residency, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr Anderson, 3rd Class Engineer, I G S Tenasserim, are dispensed with.

Mr Cowlishaw, 3rd Class Engineer, I G Hulk Koel, to be Engineer in charge I G Steam-launch Leopard.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

Captain Jenner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch.

Captain Harvey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Provincial.

Captain Hill, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch.

Captain Macpherson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation.

Lieut Kensington, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore.

Lieut Moore, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

Lieut Yorke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial.

Lieut Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Irrigation.

Lieut Badgley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation.

Lieut Duperier, Assist Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation.

Lieut Rice, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch.

Lieut J C Addison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Major Dowden, Class I of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Captain Bisset, Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Ferguson is appointed to the State Railway Revenue Establishment on probation in Class III, and posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway as Locomotive Superintendent.

Mr Crommelin is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a Probationer for the superior classes, and is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

The undermentioned officers will be graded as follows:—Major-General Gulliver, to be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

Colonel Russell, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

The following re-arrangement of charges is made on the Punjab Northern State Railway:—

Mr Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to be Engineer-in-Chief, Rahtial to Pindee Section.

Captain Gracey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to be Engineer-in-Chief, Pindee to Kohat Section.

Colonel Bonus, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, to be Engineer-in-Chief, Pindee to Peshawur Section.

The Section Rahtial to Jhelum and the works on the Salt Barnch from Lalla Musa to Miani to be under the charge of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Mr DeSalis, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

That portion of P W Department Notification accepting the resignation of his appointment by Mr Oates, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is cancelled.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers.

Bengal Provincial.—Heyman, J S, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Stewart, S A, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Carry, J S, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Bengal Irrigation.—Whitfield, J, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab Provincial.—Knowles, T W, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Bean, L B, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Davis, W H, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab Irrigation.—Andrews, W, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Lang, E F, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial.—Bennett, J Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Willmore, J A, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Waring, A J, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Military Works Branch—Barker, W R, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

State Railways.

Grant, A Director, late Central System; Galwey, W J, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Alexander, S de V H, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Johnston, E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; Hennessey, W C, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Ellis, J, Assistant Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Chambers, N A R, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The services of Major Holmes, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 8th October, 1879.

Major the Hon L H Bayley, is granted five weeks' leave of absence from the 10th instant.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to Companies as follows, (viz):—

No 999 Vol E J Litlewood, to Letter F Company.
No 1,000 Vol J M Bailie, to Letter F Company.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Sept. 18.

Worcester—C S Galton, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

6th West York—The undermentioned Second Lieut to be Lieuts:—C R S Sainsbury, C M E Brinkley, and R A C Christie.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Q. G. K. Agnew, Gent., to be second Lieut.

Antrim—Lieut G F D Fullerton to be Captain.

Cavan—E J C Dease, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon……………………15th, 8h. 0·2 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 9	……	5 54	5 41	5 17 m 5 47 a	11 19 m 11 17 a
Fri. 10	……	5 54	5 40	6 33 m 6 29 a	0 49 m
Sat 11	……	5 54	5 39	7 42 m 8 7 a	0 49 m 2 7 a
Sun. 12	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 55	5 38	8 42 m 9 6 a	2 16 m 5 59 a
Mon. 13	……	5 55	5 37	9 24 m 9 59 m	3 14 m 3 38 a
Tues. 14	……	5 55	5 36	10 37 m	3 58 m 4 15 a
Wed. 15	……	5 56	5 35	10 32 m 11 19 a	4 38 m 4 52 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PARCELS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which can not reach the Bombay Secretariat by 12 NOON on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, should be sent to Government House, Gunesh Khind, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Secretariat, Bombay, 7th October 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BRANDENBURG—September 15th, at Oak Lawn, Aimerley, near London, the wife of John Brandenburg, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 8th, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Nicholas Armstrong, Customs Preventive Service, aged 41 years.

JEWELLER—October 8th, at Chundunwady, Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee Jeweller. Deeply regretted. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this morning at seven o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

FRASER—October 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. J. Fraser, Matipur, Tirhoot, of a son

GUICHET—October 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of C. P. Guichet, Esq., of a daughter.

GLASS—October 2nd, at Patna, the wife of J. W. Lister Glass, E. I. R., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1879.

THE step which the Indian Government has taken in withdrawing its representative, together with the whole of the establishment and escort, from the Residency at Mandalay will be generally approved of. We are told that the position of affairs at the Court of the King of Burma had recently rendered the maintenance of a British representative there, not only useless, but actually disadvantageous. It was more. Mr. St. Barbe's position latterly was daily becoming positively dangerous, for at any moment the bloodthirsty young ruffian who sits upon the throne might have ordered his soldiery to imitate the mutinous Afghan regiments and to massacre all within the Residency walls. Government has, therefore, only acted prudently in ordering the withdrawal of its Agent. Theebaw is evidently on the verge of hostilities with us, and should he have determined to begin a war, his first act undoubtedly would have been to attack the Residency. It is well that the temptation to do so has been taken away, and the measure will lessen the chance of the peace being disturbed at all. We fear, however, that we must make up our minds sooner or later to put an end to the present state of uncertainty in Burma. The trade of the province is being completely ruined, and as we pointed out upon a previous occasion, more money is lost on that account in one month than would be required to remove Theebaw altogether. Of course new wars and fresh responsibilities are to be deprecated. The Indian Empire has already more than enough upon its hands, but it is quite out of the question that the vagaries and villainy of a drunken young savage and his debauched companions can be permitted to interfere with the welfare of a whole nation as well as of a large and hitherto prosperous British province. It would perhaps, therefore, be as well if the task were gone through with at once before further mischief is done, and an expedition ordered up to Mandalay forthwith. A few gunboats, together with two or three regiments, are all that would be required for the purpose, as the river affords an easy passage and one that the King and his armed mob would find it impossible to bar. There can be no doubt that Burma would repay annexation. The people like us; those inhabiting our own territories being among the best satisfied and well disposed of all our Eastern subjects. The great objection to annexation of course is, that if we extend our frontiers, we will come in contact with the wild tribes of the Chino-Burmese borders. Southward and eastward of Upper Burma lies an unknown land inhabited by savages over whom the Court of Pekin exercises a nominal control. But the country is an exceedingly rich one, and it is a question whether under our rule it could not easily pay for the pacification of its frontiers and the control of the uncivilized tribes that inhabit many parts of its jungles. At all events, the best authorities, and those who know the country well, are agreed that there would be no difficulty in removing King Theebaw from his throne and in placing thereon a sensible and popular ruler like the Nyanyaung Prince, who would willingly submit to our guidance. The *Madras Mail* has lately published a series of admirable articles on Burma, which we have reproduced in our own columns. In one of them the author says that, as a military man who has resided in Mandalay for some time under two different Residents, and who had ample opportunity of forming a judgment, he had no hesitation in declaring that directly the sound of the paddles of our steamers, bringing up, say 5,000 men to Mandalay, was heard, "every valiant soldier would fly from "the palace and leave Theebaw to his fate." This was the opinion also of a gentleman who was Political Agent at Bhamo for many years, and who wrote:—"Whatever be the course "which Government may adopt, it will meet "with very little resistance in Mandalay. "There is no prospect whatever of an Avan "Isandula or of any effective opposition. The "King's levies would disperse at the first volley "of our Sniders, and 5,000 men could easily take "the country, or at least the palace, which is "virtually the kingdom."

WE learn from Mr. Juland Danvers's interesting Report on Railways in India for 1878, that on the 31st December last, 8,215 miles of railway were open for traffic, being an increase of 995½ miles during the year. This is the largest addition to the railway system in one year since the opening of the first railway in this country. The principal additions for the past year were the opening of the Indus Valley (499 miles) in September, 1878, and extensions to the Northern Bengal State Railway. The immense importance of the Indus Valley Railway,—notwithstanding the want of a bridge across the Indus at Sukkur, so vainly pressed upon Government for years by Mr. Andrews the Chairman of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line,—was abundantly proved during the late Afghan war, and the capacity of the same line is again being severely tested by the movement of troops rendered necessary by the new campaign. It appears to us that a mistaken policy is being pursued as to the stability of this line, for we learn from the report "that a study of the nature of the Indus "seems to show that there will be as much "difficulty to cope with on this line as on any "other in India where large rivers come in "contact with the works." Unfortunately "it "is not possible to foresee where the floods will "direct their force, and attempts might be made "in the wrong places. To avoid what might be "waste of money, Government consider it wiser "to give up any attempt to provide against "every contingency, and will content themselves "with making repairs as they are required, and "will incur no expense until it is proved to be "unavoidable." We are then told that "during "last season several miles of line were swept "away, and the railway embankment was cut in "various places to save the crops. The necessary repairs and additional works will cost "nearly 25 lacs." Twenty-five lacs of rupees for repairs for one year, is equal to Rs. 5,000 per mile for this State railway, the average maintenance charges for the whole of the guaranteed lines not reaching Rs. 2,000 per mile. The present estimates for the line are Rs. 7,18,00,000, "but the Secretary of State is "warned by the Government of India" that neither this estimate nor any other which it is at the present period possible to frame "will give "an accurate conception of the whole cost to "which the State is committed in respect of "this undertaking." We can imagine the horror of the Government of India if any guaranteed railway company or other private undertaking asked to sanction the expenditure of even the smallest sum on a project, the ultimate cost of which is veiled in such obscurity.

The Northern Bengal State Railway now terminates at the foot of the Darjeeling hills at Siliguri, but communication is promised to Darjeeling itself by means either of a steam tramway or a light railway, promoted by a private company in Calcutta. The completion of this line will doubtless cause a large influx of visitors to Darjeeling—a hill station that is not at present as largely patronised as it should be, on account of its inaccessibility. Glorious views of the eternal snows, with Mount Everest and other prominent peaks of the Himalaya Range, are to be seen from Darjeeling.

Of the 8,215 miles open for traffic on 31st December, 6,459¾ are on the broad gauge, 1,708 on the metre (3ft. 3⅜in.), 27¼ (the Nalhati State Railway) on a 4 feet gauge, and 20 miles (the Gaekwar of Baroda's Railway) on a 2 feet 6in. gauge. There remained at the close of the year 1,021¾ miles to be opened, that had received the sanction of the Government of India; 25½ of which belonged to the South India Railway. The remaining 996¼ was for account of railways to be built by the State, amongst which we are glad to see the line between Nagpur and Chattisgarh (120¼ miles)—a line which will eventually form a portion of the most direct line between Bombay and Calcutta; but satisfaction on this head is somewhat marred as we see that the line is sanctioned on the metre gauge.

The following paragraph from the report will commend itself to the intelligence of everybody, and particularly at the present time:—"The rapid "and steady movement of troops and supplies "in time of war and internal commotion is an "important element of strength, whether in the "administration of internal or external affairs, "and we have seen the value of a railway "system during the recent advance of the army "into Afghanistan. The greater the distance "the more important are railways as military "communications. It has been a subject of "regret with the authorities, during the late "campaign, that the line did not more nearly "approach the north-west frontier than Jhelum, "which is 173 miles from Peshawur." Mr. David Ross, the Traffic Manager of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, in his very interesting paper read at Simla the other day, told us much of what had been done by railways during the recent campaign, and Mr. Juland Danvers adds the following testimony as to the extreme value of this means of communication at such times:—"As an example of what was "done, I may mention that arrangements were "made by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi "Railway Company for the daily conveyance in 24 hours from Delhi to Lahore "(a distance of 348 miles) of two batteries of "artillery, two regiments of European infantry, "1½ of native infantry, and one regiment of "native cavalry, being at the rate of about "4,000 men of all arms in these proportions. "Between Lahore and Multan the number of "trains admitted of the daily movement of about "3,000 troops in similar proportions. The "average speed was 20 miles an hour with 35 "vehicles per train. By these means, 146,000 "troops and followers (four-fifths probably "consisting of the latter), 15,197 horses, ponies, "and mules, 6,227 bullocks, 218 camels, and "138 guns and 33,780 tons of commissariat, "ordnance, and military stores were transported in 184 special trains during the operations." There are various other points of interest in Mr. Danvers's report, the notice of which we reserve for another occasion.

THE absence of news from General Roberts's army is causing some considerable anxiety. By last accounts our forces should have been in front of Kabul on Tuesday, but the Press Commissioner is unable to afford any information as to the subsequent progress of the troops. It is conjectured that the wires have broken down, or that there is some break in the communications with the front.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "H. E. I. C." writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, drawing attention to the discussion which was carried on in our columns a few months ago, anent the relations subsisting between Europeans and their native fellow subjects in India. The correspondent answers the question in the affirmative, as to whether Anglo-Indians know less about the natives of India than they used to, and as to whether they care less about understanding them, and takes the view that the separation between the two peoples is widening constantly. Quoting the letter from a foreigner who some time ago in our columns gave his experiences of a visit to India, the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* comes to the conclusion that the proximity of England in these modern days has chiefly done the mischief referred to. A man cannot take the same interest in a people over whom he rules but a short time as he would if he lived among them more completely and for longer periods—as was the case in former days. Then, again, it is perplexing to find that the education of natives in most cases widens the gulf. We fear it is true that, as a general rule, Englishmen in India dislike the outcome of their own educational establishments, and the question remains, on which side is the fault? Doubtless both are to blame; but there is one point which we would ask those educated natives who are constantly complaining against their exclusion from the society of Europeans to cogitate over. In the army—and particularly in the best regiments of the Bengal army—the native soldier not only gets on well with his English officer, but he has confidence in him, likes him, and will follow him anywhere. In several cavalry regiments, especially in the Hyderabad Contingent, the native and the European officer play polo together, and each respects the other, while men like Nawab Sir Gholam Hussain Khan are exceedingly popular with Englishmen everywhere. If native gentlemen who may have gone through a course of college study would only be a little less pretentious, and would not be so ready to stand upon and show their dignity—would answer civilly when spoken to, and manifest the same politeness and deference to Europeans that they do to each other—a good deal of that want of friendly feeling which is now so much complained of would disappear. Educated Mussulmans—unfortunately there are not many of them—almost always get on well with Europeans; the classes which offend the latter chiefly being the Baboo of Bengal, the Brahmin of Western India, and the typical Ramaswamy of Madras.

MOST of the London papers to hand by this mail discuss at length what they think ought to be our future policy with regard to Afghanistan. None of the leading journals, however, appear to have thought of the suggestion to which we have already alluded. We refer to the immediate extension of the new railway to Kandahar and the transfer of the Amir's Court and Government to that place. Kandahar has always been a rival city to Kabul, and in former times, during the halcyon days of the Duranni dynasty, it was the actual capital of the country. Its inhabitants have always, and until this day, regretted the loss of their prestige, and to restore it to them would not only punish Kabul thoroughly, but would enable us to completely control the Government of Afghanistan without risking the lives of future envoys and their escorts.

WE observe that our Calcutta contemporaries have reproduced the unfounded statement of an up country paper to the effect that the ponies forwarded from Bombay to the front are weedy and unserviceable animals. It may be as well to mention that each pony before being despatched was taken over and examined by officers from Bengal especially detached for that duty, and who have expressed themselves highly satisfied with the animals tendered for their inspection. As a matter of fact the seven thousand "tats" purchased the other day have been declared by those well qualified to pronounce an opinion, to be superior to the animals that have done such good work in Baluchistan, and that have now been sent to do equally good work, we will hope, for General Roberts's column.

ELSEWHERE we publish the new telegraph rules which are to come into force next year. They are causing much dissatisfaction in the mercantile community here, and the Chamber of Commerce have, we learn, taken the matter up with the intention of memorializing the Viceroy upon the grievance.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

THE Prime Minister, who, as Mr. Grant Duff says, "loves a bitter jest," has displayed once more his contempt for the "irresponsible chatter" which is fond of calling itself public opinion by making a long and elaborate speech at Aylesbury on agricultural depression and the land tenure of England, and never even betraying by so much as a single word his consciousness of the existence of an Afghan difficulty which at present engrosses the attention of the nation. The newspapers, which had confidently expected from Lord Beaconsfield some natural expression of feeling, at all events, for the loss of Cavagnari and his brave companions, and some declaration, however cautious, of the Ministerial intentions regarding Afghanistan, are simply furious this morning to find themselves baulked of this gratification of their curiosity. The *Times* and *Telegraph* solemnly warn the Premier that devotion such as theirs should not be thus unrequited, and that there is "considerable danger in protracting a mysterious and inexplicable silence." No doubt, the reticence maintained by the head of the Government would be dangerous, if the Government showed itself as apathetic in action as in speech, and left the country in a state of perplexity as to the "opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers on the consequences of Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder." But that opinion, so far as it has been formed, is already receiving very significant expression in the gathering of a force of 30,000 men on the Indian frontier for the invasion of Afghanistan and the punishment of the Amir's mutinous troops. There is an impatient desire in England that Roberts should advance with all speed on Kabul; but it is known that the Government of India is straining every nerve to enable him to advance, and the public is satisfied that nothing will be left undone to avenge the outrage which has compelled Lord Lytton to begin another Afghan war. A disposition, indeed, prevails here, which has been nourished by sensational telegrams from India, to exaggerate the difficulties our forces will have to encounter. A rumour that General Roberts had been obliged to telegraph for reinforcements on reaching Ali Kheyl has found general acceptance, though there seems to be not the slightest reason for imagining that the military arrangements detailed in the Viceroy's telegram of last Friday have been altered, and it is probable that the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Simla, who talked of Roberts's force being increased to 12,000 men, simply mixed up the reserve and advance divisions, which together were originally designed to reach that strength. It seems unlikely that Roberts will encounter any military resistance at all; and the delay which is taking place in the organisation of his force is probably due, not to the dread of Afghan opposition, but to the necessity that the army should be provided not merely for a hasty rush to Kabul and equally speedy return to the Kurrum Valley, but for an occupation of Afghan territory which must certainly last through the winter and may perhaps be permanent. I may notice, in passing, an extraordinary misconception on the part of the able military critic of the *Times*, who thinks Sir M. Kennedy has been appointed to command the reserve forces at Kohat and Peshawur, and anticipates that his authority may clash with that of General Roberts. Surely, General Kennedy has no military command at all, but simply controls transport and commissariat arrangements for the Khyber and Kurrum lines, as Sir Richard Temple does for the Kandahar column. Two better men could not have been found to organize the despatch of ample supplies for the troops; and I have no doubt that in their hands the transport difficulty, which is the only serious one, will soon be overcome. Let this be done and Kabul taken, and it will then be time enough for Ministerial declarations of policy. Meanwhile it appears to me that Lord Beaconsfield is justified in rebuking by his silence the babble of a swarm of newspaper critics who are already discussing what should be done with the Amir and Afghanistan after the country has been conquered. The *Times* unreflectingly says that the Government "must now have determined upon the main principles of the policy to be pursued." But that the Government can have come to no such determination is evident when we consider that no Cabinet Council has yet been held. Nor can the Ministers, any more than the public, be in possession of information enabling them to decide the important question of the complicity of Yakub Khan and his people in the attack on the British Embassy. It is obvious, however, that the future Afghan policy of the British Government must largely depend on the share the Amir and the Afghans generally have had in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari. All the authentic intelligence yet received, and in particular the narrative of the escaped savar, Taimur, tends to show that the attack on the Embassy was unpremeditated, and that the Amir, if he failed to rescue the Mission and showed none of the personal courage for which he was once famous, was at least not a party to a deliberate plot against his English guests. The escape, too, of Taimur and others from Kabul, and the fact that Nawab Sir Gholam Hussain must have travelled for several days through Afghan territory before reaching the English outposts, and that no one attempted to harm him, help to show that the present outbreak is a very different matter from the national rising in defence of Dost Mahomed in 1841. Of course, the old bogey of "a holy war" has been raised again, as if experience had not proved that the Afghans generally have not the slightest inclination to fight for a religion which is not even threatened; and equally, of course, the factious *Daily News* insists on accepting the murder of the British Envoy as a sign of the implacable hatred which the Afghans cherish against foreign domination in any form. But the supposed national antipathy to the English has not yet manifested itself, whatever it may do; the "large army" covering Kabul, and supported by a general gathering of the clans, exists only in the imagination of inventive newsmongers; and the outbreak at the Afghan capital resolves itself, so far as it can yet be understood, into a riot of undisciplined troops greedy for pay, and probably resenting the non-distribution of *largesse* among them on the accession of a new sovereign. If there was any deeper motive than this for the crime, if the real prompter of the outrage was the Afghan governor of Herat, it will, of course, be necessary for our troops to march to that city; and we may be sure that absurd threats of Russian anger will not deter them from doing this. But how can it be expected that the Government should commit itself to an opinion on such matters till Kabul has been taken and the origin of the attack on the Embassy judicially investigated? The public is far less impatient than the newspapers to force from Ministers a declaration of Afghan policy; for attempts to excite public feeling and create an agitation similar to that which went on last year have failed. No meetings are summoned, and Mr. Gladstone has gone away to Italy, leaving to Mr. Grant Duff,—to whom, I am told, Lord Salisbury means to make a "slashing" reply at Manchester,—the ungrateful task of persuading the people to repudiate an Imperial policy. The loss of Lord Lawrence must be now keenly felt by the humanitarian Liberals. His great name might have rallied a strong party to the support of the policy of non-intervention in Afghan affairs, on the ground that the Kabul outrage has proved the policy of aggression to be a failure. The *Daily News*, I observe, kindly invites Sir Richard Temple to take Lord Lawrence's place, as if Sir Richard were not the last man in the world to lead a political forlorn hope. It is quite true, as the *Daily News* points out, that when he was a subordinate member of Lord Lawrence's administration, Sir Richard Temple stated the case against intervention with great ability; but he would be singularly deficient in the qualities which distinguish "able statesmen," among whom the *Daily News* assigns him a high rank, if he were incapable of modifying his views to meet a change of circumstances. Thus, I should suppose, that the hostile relations between England and Russia must have seemed to Sir Richard Temple a sufficient reason for the determination of the Government of India not to continue its toleration of the exclusion of British officers from Afghanistan when once a Russian Mission had been received at Kabul; and I am quite convinced that your Governor would now laugh to scorn the pusillanimous advice of Liberal journalists to the Government to withdraw its troops within the old line of frontier. As well might one have advised the English to abandon India when Lord Mayo was assassinated. My own hope is that one result of the renewal of the war will be the wiping out of what I regarded as the chief blot on the Treaty of Gandamack—namely, the restoration of Kandahar to Afghanistan. Lord Lytton's Government, in its anxiety not to annex more territory than it required for a scentific military frontier, lost sight of the great importance of establishing a political and commercial centre for English influence in Afghanistan. The ancient trading city of Kandahar is so admirably situated as to form the natural reservoir from which British trade might overflow all Afghanistan, Khorassan, and the Turkoman country and gain the command of all Central Asia. It appears to me that this is the main thing worth fighting Russia for in that part of the world, and that our rulers will be guilty of unpardonable neglect if they do not take advantage of the opportunity now offered to them to secure a position from which they might make the advance into Afghanistan commercially as well as politically advantageous.

Of course, the retention of Kandahar would involve the construction of a railway to that city through the Bolan Pass. I am glad to see that the first step in this undertaking, the construction of a line from Sukkur on the Indus to the foot of the Bolan Pass, has already been sanctioned. The *Times*, with strange forgetfulness, congratulates the Government of India on its resolution to make this line on the broad gauge, thus avoiding the fatal error of break of gauge. This is, of course, the opinion of a competent military critic. The leading article in the *Times* of a week before, making light of the evils of a double break of gauge on the line from Bombay to Lahore, the shortest and most valuable line of communication between the principal Indian seaport and the capital of the Punjab, was evidently inspired by General Strachey and written by one of the literary experts who are kept at the India Office for the purpose of working the English Press. It is a pitiable thing to see the *Times* reduced to such a condition of subserviency to officialism, that instead of directing the councils of the State, it lets itself be made use of as a very subordinate part of the machinery of administration.

The capture of Cetewayo, which you would hear of in Bombay before the news reached London, as the telegram from Natal was sent on to you straight from Aden, is a piece of luck which the Ministry should be very glad of, as it must set free a large portion of the force of Imperial troops now stationed in South Africa. The spirit in which some of the London papers have commented on this news is most deplorable. The *Daily Telegraph* yesterday began an article in this style: "The fat king has run well; but he is neither fat nor king now." Can you imagine anything more disgusting than this indecent exultation over a fallen foe? Cetewayo is really the hero of the Zulu war; and surely the English people are not fallen so low that they can insult a brave and honourable foe, who outmanœuvred one of their best generals, destroyed a considerable force of English troops, took two English guns though he had no artillery of his own, and succumbed at last only to a display of overwhelming force. If he has "run well," he might retort that English soldiers can run too, and that it was not only on one battle-field his warriors saw the backs of white men. The account of the circumstances of his capture, and his proud appeal to the dragoons to kill him, must touch every generous spirit; and it is to be hoped that the dethroned monarch will be treated with magnanimity, and not made a show of to gratify a brutal curiosity. We have got his kingdom, which we fought so well to preserve as an independent State, and it remains to be seen if we shall show our superiority to him by making a better use of it than he did.

Lord Beaconsfield spoke last night in very graceful terms of the services rendered by the volunteers to the State; but there can be no doubt that his Government has made a serious mistake in inserting among regulations intended to increase the efficiency of the citizen force, a condition that volunteers shall retire from the service at the age of 55. The less the volunteer force is meddled with the better; and one cannot see how a regulation of this kind can be necessary in order to enable the volunteers to work along with Her Majesty's regular forces. Men of 55 are for the most part quite competent to fight in the defence of their own homes; and it is certain that the presence in a volunteer regiment of a considerable proportion of men of mature years, and in most cases of wealth, which they freely use in encouraging others to volunteer, is an element of success which the State cannot afford to dispense with. From the opposition the regulation referred to has excited, one may reasonably infer that it will be withdrawn.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices the reported visit of Sindia to Holkar as a matter for disquietude, and briefly examines the grounds we have for reckoning on the fidelity of either Prince. Of all these native princes the same maxim holds good, that, so long as we are strong, they will be faithful. The Government of India, while prolific of assurances of its faith in the inviolable loyalty of every prince and chief in the country, does not, of course, forget this practical consideration, but remains watchful of all that goes on, especially in Central India. It is probable enough that a reverse in Central Asia would be followed immediately by a rising in the Maratha States and Hyderabad; but, if the army of invasion does its work well and quickly in Afghanistan, we may rely firmly on the discretion of all the Indian malcontents who would like to break the peace if they had a chance of doing so with impunity.

The state of the Continent continues to cause an uneasiness which is none the less serious because it is vague, and which is a chief cause of the prolonged depression of trade. Prince Gortschakoff has now virtually acknowledged the correctness of the report in a French paper which represented him as courting the alliance of France to revenge himself on Germany; and it is evident that Russia has taken offence at what she considers the bad faith of Germany in encouraging the Austrian advance towards the Ægean, and the consequent competition of Austria with Russia for the supremacy of the Slavonic race in South Eastern Europe. Everybody, of course, affects to deprecate this quarrel between the two great military monarchies, and to express the conventional hope that the peace of Europe will not be again disturbed. This is the proper sort of thing to say. But I can hardly conceive of anything that would be a greater blessing to mankind than a disruption of that alliance of the three Emperors which has kept Europe for so many years in subjection to a military tyranny as cruel and oppressive as the Continental States have ever groaned under. If all men now see clearly that Louis XIV. exhausted France and prepared the way for the Revolution by the immense sums of money he spent on his army and the French blood he squandered in ceaseless foreign wars, what future must Germany and Russia be preparing for themselves by their policy of converting a whole nation into a mere military machine? Austria and France have been obliged to follow suit, and even England has had to increase her armaments in face of the prodigious efforts of the Northern Powers; and the rivalry promises to be limitless till either the Russian or the German Empire collapses in a great but salutary war, or till the people of those countries take the matter into their own hands and destroy the administrations which treat them merely as food for powder. The sum of human misery in Russia and Germany at the present moment must be as great as has ever been known in the annals of Europe, and a war could not aggravate, it might even reduce it. We see that Germany is steadily using up her resources. With the help of the French indemnity she concealed for some years the growing poverty of her people; but now, become desperate, she heaps up protective duties to create a revenue, and thus increases the difficulty of living for her working classes. That this system must end in an explosion, is certain, and it is not, therefore, a matter to be deplored if the Princes Bismarck and Gortschakoff are now eager to rush at one another's throats. On the contrary, no friend of humanity should try to hold them back.

The utter failure of the policy of educating all sorts of natives of India gratuitously, in order that they may be enabled to compete for places in the public service, or to agitate against the Government which has educated them, has suggested to some well-wishers of India in this country a plan for training in England a select number of young Indians of good birth and means, and thus really qualifying them to serve with English gentlemen on their return to India. Lord Northbrook has, I understand, consented to become the President of a Committee, of which Sir H. S. Maine, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir H. Davies, and Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald (son of Sir S. Fitzgerald) would be members, with General Keatinge as Treasurer, and Mr. Frank Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, Secretary. The working members of the Committee would be the Treasurer, Secretary, and Mr. G. Fitzgerald, the last named gentleman having been the originator of the scheme. It is proposed that the Committee should act as guardians in England of young Indians of good family, whose character and fitness to come to this country are vouched for by any Indian civilian of the rank of a Collector; and that the education, morals, and manners of the young men should be carefully looked after. Of course, they would not be guaranteed appointments on their return to India, but their exceptional training would, it is believed, mark them out as eligible subjects for promotion under the new system of nomination which has been introduced for natives aspiring to high positions in the public service.

J. M. M.

THE TRANSLATION OF THE SCOTCH "CHIEL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue, replying to a question by "Scot," I notice you say that the Hindustani "Wallah" is the best possible translation you can give for the Scotch "chiel." Don't you think the English slang "chap" a fitter? True, it is a word exceedingly unrefined and unelegant, but to my mind it conveys better than any other the meaning—the idea—of the Scotch. The association of ideas makes to me "Wallah" a most inappropriate translation, as any translation that does not carry to the mind the same sense as the original is bad.

Bombay, 8th Oct. SOOTER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

BERLIN, OCT. 7.

The elections to the Prussian Parliament have resulted in the return of a majority of Conservative candidates.

OBITUARY.—Earl Clanwilliam.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Thibet, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day, and the same Companys s. s. Hindustan, for Galle and Calcutta, at 7 a. m.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118⅜
Bar Silver	51 11-16.

Arrival—Abercorne.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba. In.	cnt.	Fort. In.	cnt.	Byculla. In.	cnt.
Total previously registered	61	15	70	37	73	36
7 Tuesday	0	25	......		......	
8 Wednesday	......		0	0	0	5
Total	61	40	70	37	73	41
Fall up to 8th Oct. 1878	103	24	113	78	114	77
Do. to 8th Oct. 1877	64	40	52	27	68	38

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—OCT. 8.

CANNANORE, 4-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 12 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 82·8; barometer 29·900. Fall of rain 34 cents.

MANGALORE, (7th) 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p. m.—Weather fine; thermometer 86; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 16 cents.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·768
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·942
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind	S, SSE, SSW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours, From midnight to midnight.	424
Fall of Rain, From midnight to midnight.	0·25
Total fall during the month	0·40
" " year	61·40

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 8, 6-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Lombardy from Calcutta arrived.

SPECIFICATIONS of an invention for compensating the expansion and contraction of railway semaphore signal and other wires have been filed by Mr. Andrew Lyle, Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Poona.

WE are informed that the gentleman selected for the onerous position of manager of Mr. Nazir's theatrical company is Mr. H. R. Teesdale, of the Prince of Wales, Vaudeville, Haymarket, Lyceum, and Gaiety theatres, London, and who is well known as a finished actor. Mr. Teesdale's admirable performance of the part of Max Harkaway in the revival of "London Assurance" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre will doubtless be fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

THE following figures, showing the extent of the destruction of camels in the last Afghan campaign are supplied by a Calcutta contemporary:—Shere Singh, the famous camel farmer of the Punjab, supplied the Government with 10,000 camels: of these, on the 1st March last only 500 were alive; of 4,000 more procured from other sources only 400 survived; so that of the 14,000 supplied only 900 had escaped the hardships of the expedition, and that in such a state as to leave them useless.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending September 30th, state that rain fell throughout the Madras Presidency, but was everywhere slight, except at Ganjam, where there was a fall of over 3 inches; the want of rain is felt in a few places; harvest operations proceed with satisfactory results. In Bombay also there was little rain during the week, and more is required in the South Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country; prospects are excellent in Gujarat, the Konkan and the Northern Deccan. In Bengal general rain has fallen; prospects in the Burdwan Division and Balasore, though improved, are not good owing to previous drought; some distress continues in the Dacca district; the yield of the autumn harvest has been short in some places and average in others, but a good winter crop is expected. Rain fell in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Meerut; it has damaged the ripening crops in Partabgarh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there was a little rain in three districts and none in the others; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces the desired rain has fallen, and has proved beneficial; prospects are very satisfactory. In Burma abundant rain fell; prospects which have improved somewhat in inundated tracts, are generally good. In the other provinces and States prospects continue satisfactory, but the want of rain is felt in parts of Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg. General prospects are, on the whole, good throughout the Empire.

A TELEGRAM to the Lahore paper from Simla, dated October 4th, contains the following items:—A flying column under General Tytler is assembling at Kohat for the punishment of the refractory tribes in the Kurrum Valley. The 5th, 59th and 73rd Foot do not go home this year, nor I-C. R. H. A. Major Wolseley, of the 65th, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain Elliott, of the 65th, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Major Baker, 6th B. C., commands 10th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Barnes on furlough. Surgeon-General Smith and General Macpherson receive good service pensions.

AN important Municipal question has recently been decided at Madras. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, refused to pay water tax because the water was not brought within a mile of his house by the supply pipes, and the case was taken before the High Court. The Judges differed, but the majority ruled that Mr. Branson must pay the tax.

IT is stated that it is not the intention of the authorities to withdraw either of the companies of the Royal Engineers from the Cape for some time to come, but that on the conclusion of hostilities the Engineers will be retained there for some months, to be engaged in superintending the construction of roads, the laying down of telegraph lines, &c. There are at present four companies at the Cape—the 2d, 5th, 7th, and 30th, the 2d, 5th and 30th having been sent out since the commencement of the war.

A DETACHMENT of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers is now being selected from the service and depôt companies of the Royal Engineers at the School of Military Engineering for despatch to India in January next for employment under the Indian Public Works Commissioners. Before going out the men will go through a special course of instruction in estimating and architecture.

THE Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Whiteford, R.E., and a detachment 19th B. I., have been hard at work, making a good road over the Kotal connecting the Bolan Pass with the Dusht plain. This has been much needed for the last three years; and at last, instead of a narrow cutting with a gradient of one in five, almost impassable for laden carts and heavy artillery, there is a broad road with steepest slope of one in seventeen.

THE Simla correspondent of the Allahabad paper states that Baron Bentinck is to join the Viceroy's staff; the office he will hold being, perhaps not officially called, but equivalent to, "Controller of the Household." Mr. Dane will probably be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in lieu of Captain Marshall.

THE Indian troopship Malabar, Capt. Grout, left Portsmouth on Sept. 20 with the following officers for Bombay:—Lieut.-Col. Boyd, 17th Foot; Surgs.-Major C. H. Browne, E. Willes, and A. Turner, of the Army Medical Department; Second-Lieut. Maunsell, 15th Foot; Second-Lieut. Murray, 14th Foot; Second-Lieut. Gunning, 68th Foot; Second-Lieut. Lord Tewkesbury, 2d Battalion 60th Foot; Second-Lieut. Walker, 17th Foot; Second-Lieut. Lonergan, 66th Foot; Second-Lieut. Rose, 22d Foot; Second-Lieut. Smith, 67th Foot; Second-Lieut. Stewart, 65th Foot; Lieuts. Kerans and Salmon, 2d West Indian Regiment; Major Dashwood, 15th Foot; Lieut. G. Henry, R.E.; Second-Lieut. Morris, 13th Hussars; Lieut. Johnson, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Begbie, 29th Foot; Lieuts. Money and Scott-Smyth, 65th Foot; Lieut. Merewether, 51st Foot; Lieut. Spoon, 25th Foot; Lieut. Cooper Coles, 16th Foot; Lieut. Shaw, 67th Foot; and Surgs. Parry, Thomas, J. C. Smith, and Sarkies, of the Indian Medical Service. She will also embark 17 women and 33 children. Only four men will join the ship at Portsmouth, but at Queenstown the Malabar will embark drafts amounting to 1,045 men, eight women, 17 children and the following officers:—Capt. Jobbing and Lieuts Wilmer and Litterdale, 65th Foot; Lieut. Richardson, 40th Foot; Capt. Tabb, 16th Foot; Capt. Bathurst and Second-Lieut. Williamson, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Plowden, 43d Foot; Lieut. Lendrum, 72d Foot; Capts. Hubberty and Dudgeon, 89th Foot; Capt. Cholmeley, 16th Foot; and Surg. Rainsford, Army Medical Department. The following troops embarked in the Jumna at Devonport, on the 26th ult. for India:—Nos. 3, 4, and 7 Batteries, 8th Brigade, R.A., draft for 1st Battalion 28th Regiment, being prepared at Devonport, draft for 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, which will arrive from Greenock in the Humber. Lieut.-Col. Stuart, 8th Brigade, R.A., and Surgeon-Major Johnston Ferguson, Army Medical Department, are also to embark in the Jumna.

THE *Pioneer*, as though gifted with the power of looking into futurity, observed on Tuesday, regarding the situation at Mandalay:—"To maintain a Resident in such a precarious situation rather injures than enhances our prestige; and no doubt the earliest opportunity will be taken to withdraw the junior officer who is now carrying on the routine work of the Residency."

THE cattle plague has extended its field of operations to the Umritsur and Multan divisions of the Punjab, where several cases have occurred during the past two months, though the mortality has been considerably less than that recently reported in the Rawulpindi Division.

PREPARATIONS are already in active progress at Baroda in connection with the festivities to be held on the occasion of the marriages of H. H. the Gaekwar and the Princess Tarabae, the latter ceremony to take place at the end of December and the former early in January. Mr. Maurice Fischer, photographer, has been engaged by the Darbar to take views of some of the scenes, which are being arranged on a grand scale.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo to the *Madras Mail* states that Mr. Broughton, the Cinchona Chemist, whose mysterious disappearance from the benighted Presidency has excited much speculation during the last four years, is alive and well, and that Mr. Howard, the London Quinologist, has communicated with him. Mr. Broughton's present whereabouts are not stated, but it is believed that he is in Australia.

WE see it stated in Australian papers that it is now considered very improbable that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit the Melbourne International Exhibition, but that it is expected that arrangements will be made for Prince Leopold to be present at the opening ceremony.

BEING allowed to dispense with one of the signs of respect current amongst themselves by keeping on their shoes when they attend darbars and other official meetings, law courts, &c., is not sufficient for the Babus, who now desire to take off their *pagris* on such occasions. The *Englishman* states that "a large number of native gentlemen have recently presented a petition to the Government of Bengal praying that they may not in future be obliged to keep their heads covered as a sign of respect when attending darbars and other official meetings. It is urged that the *pagri* is not now, if it ever was, a part of the national dress of the people of Bengal, and that those native gentlemen who do not ordinarily wear *pagris* should no more be obliged to show respect by keeping their heads covered than by taking off their boots or shoes when made after the English pattern."

THE Carwar Company, Limited, which was some time ago managed by the late firm of W. Nicol and Co., has, like many other joint-stock companies, come into difficulties. A few days ago it was resolved that its affairs should be wound up by voluntary liquidation, and Messrs. Macaulay and Macnaghten were appointed liquidators. With liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 the company is hopelessly insolvent; and the assets were in danger of being attacked by some of the creditors, one of whom has filed a suit in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, on behalf of the liquidators, therefore applied to Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday for an order that the voluntary liquidation should be continued under the supervision of the court. The application was granted; and the matter is fixed for further hearing on the 17th prox.

THE *Englishman* thus discusses our policy in Afghanistan:—"While not disposed to underrate the difficulties of annexation, we are convinced that those of any attempt to control Afghanistan from without far surpass them. As to the question between annexation outright and military occupation, it is perhaps of more importance from a financial than from a purely political point of view. Supposing the vain attempt at diplomatic control to be definitively abandoned, military occupation will, in all probability, be at first substituted for it, simply because it is a little less thorough than annexation. But military occupation must lead to annexation in the end, because its cost, without annexation, would prove intolerable. Should the spirit of compromise, on the other hand, prevail, the policy pursued will probably take the form of annexation of Southern Afghanistan up to Girishk and of the country up to Kushi and Dakka, and the splitting up of the rest into three independent chiefships, supported by England; Herat, Balkh, including Wakhan and Badakhshan, and Kabul."

THEY are well off for oil now in Rangoon. A recent letter states:—We have had three vessels from New York arrive in the past six weeks, laden with Devoe's kerosine oil, of which there must be something like a stock of half a million gallons in Rangoon at the present time. The oil has now been reduced in price to Rs. 2-12 per five gallon tin, and has almost superseded the smoky earth oil of the country in the houses even of the poorest Burmese.

A FEW particulars of Sir Robert Sandeman's trip through the Marri Hills and Khaker country are supplied by the Quetta correspondent of the Allahabad paper:—Sir R. Sandeman leaves here for a tour in the Marri Hills and Kaker country early in October, and takes a large escort with him, half of which, with Captain Showers, of the Foreign Department, has already gone on to Sangan, about ninety miles from here *via* the Henna Pass. Captain Bevan, of the Survey Departmemt, accompanies this detachment. The object of the advanced party is to collect supplies at Sangan, where they will await Major Sandeman's arrival. An additional 100 men have been applied for which will give the escort a total strength of 360 bayonets, sixty Sind Horse, and some seventy armed policemen. At present only the "all-knowing" politicals seem acquainted with the full object of the journey, and the route after Sangan is a profound secret. The Marris have certainly been raiding in Kachi, and are reported to have assembled in force in the neighbourhood of Sibi; but as they have since dispersed, there must be some other and deeper motive for taking such a large escort. Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., whose services have lately been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, accompanies Major Sandeman, and will sketch the routes traversed and report on them.

EXTENSIVE experiments in cotton were carried out in the year 1877-78 in the Punjab. It does not seem that great success has followed these efforts, as the average outturn per acre has been 58lb., while 600 to 800 is not an uncommon production in America. The average local value of the outturn was Rs. 19-13-10 per cwt., which amounts to Rs. 9-15-5 per acre, and this as a gross revenue is manifestly too low for the ryot. It may be true that that year was an exceptionally unfavourable one, but it unfortunately happens that such years are becoming the rule rather than the exception. The highest outturn was 130lb., and the lowest 10lb., representing gross incomes of Rs. 23-0-11 and Re. 1-12-4 respectively. The *Indian Agriculturist* remarks on the above. "It seems almost a waste of energy and of money to encourage the growth of an article which does not pay, when there is ample scope for the production of others which do."

Two cradles have been made ready for King Theebaw's son and heir. They have been covered with gold leaves or plates, and studded with rubies and diamonds, and are said to be worth not less than five lakhs of rupees.

AT the annual inspection of the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers at St. Helen's Col. De Berry, the inspecting officer, bade farewell to the principal officers, stating that he had been called out to India to take command of a brigade there.

THE lighting of railway carriages by the gas made from shale oil is making steady progress; and unless something better is discovered, all the English lines will before long adopt Pintsch's process. The gas is forced into strong iron cylinders beneath the carriages, and sufficient for a journey from London to Glasgow and back can be readily stored. One can now ride from Calais to St. Petersburg in a carriage lighted by this gas, and read a paper in comfort—a feat which was impossible with the old oil lamps. The whole rolling stock of the underground lines of London is to be fitted with the requisite appliances for burning Pinstch's gas, and the Post Office sorting vans on all lines are to be fitted as soon as possible. So admirable has the gas answered that one of the Metropolitan locomotives has been supplied with it on trial—a crucial test which will settle the question of its utility in an unmistakeable manner.

MR. THOMAS LITTLETON HOLT, who has for many years been associated with the English Press, died last month at the Burrows, Hendon, at the age of 85. His death severs one of the few remaining links connecting the journalism of the past with the present. It was to him that the late Mr. Dickens owed his introduction to Dr. Black, then editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Holt was proprietor of the *Iron Times*, which started during the railway mania. When his friend Leigh Hunt was imprisoned for libelling the Prince Regent, he was the first to visit him. He took an active part in popularizing cheap literature, and it was greatly owing to him that the advertisement duty was repealed. He also took an active part in the abolition of the paper duty. Besides starting many papers in London in the later period of his life, he returned to his native town, Birmingham, where he started *Ryland's Iron Trade Circular*, to the success of which his writings largely contributed. In his "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News* Mr. George Augustus Sala claims Mr. Holt as his journalistic father.

THE following is going the round of the English papers:—Lord Sydney, Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Hartington, being on one occasion assembled together, were asked by a lady which of them had told the greatest number of lies in his life. Lord Sydney at once replied that he never told any, upon which Lord Salisbury remarked, reflectively, that it was his and Lord Dufferin's trade to tell lies. The lady then said, "Count Schouvaloff also declares that he never told a lie in his life." Upon this Lord Hartington observed solemnly, "Ah, he has never yet grasped the meaning of the word."

ACCORDING to "Atlas" in the *World*, Lord Cranbrook has entered into a new line of business, and has a splendid chance of making a commercial success. As Secretary for India, a strange cargo of some millions of rat-skins has been consigned to his lordship. The India Office is to place them in the market, and the proceeds will probably go to the expenses of the new expedition to Afghanistan. The Indian Government gives the natives a poll-tax on the destruction of rats, and hitherto the skins were thrown away; but under the economical rule of Lord Lytton a splendid furrier's business will be inaugurated at the India Office.

THE weekly and society journals are not looking upon the refusal of the Indian Government to allow special correspondents to accompany the invading army so loyally as are the daily newspapers. "T. T." in *Truth* speaks out thus plainly:—

> That newspaper correspondents should be forbidden to accompany our troops to Kabul, and that the authorities should kindly offer to replace them by officers charged with the duty of lauding the generals under whom they serve, does not surprise me. If Ministers could have their way, every means of exposing their blunders would be suppressed. Publicity they regard with disfavour, and yet had it not been that the nation learnt from newspaper correspondents what a pitiable mess was being made of the Zulu War by Lord Chelmsford, and insisted upon his removal, that eminent commander would still be wasting men and treasure in Africa. "Promotion by merit means," said Lord Palmerston, "promotion of the man that I like; "and were it not that the Press keeps a wary eye over our military shortcomings heaven only knows what gentlemanly, amiably incapables would not be in command of our troops, and what accounts of their wondrous deeds would not see the light! The usual excuse—and in some cases it is a reasonable one—for not permitting newspaper correspondents to publish what they please is that they may inadvertently convey intelligence to the enemy. The enemy in Afghanistan, however, seems to be the British public, for it is absurd to suppose that the Afghans possess an intelligence corps charged with reading English newspapers.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE FOR BALUCHISTAN.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of yesterday's date publishes the following notification:—His Excellency the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Kurrachee to-day. His Excellency will embark at the Apollo Bandar at 5-30 p.m. under the usual salute from the saluting battery and proceed on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Ethiopia. A guard of honour will be in attendance. Heads of Departments and other officers are invited to be present at the Apollo Bandar. Undress to be worn. His Excellency is about to leave Bombay to undertake a work that will be of great importance to India as a whole and to this city in particular. He will be absent for some months, and will traverse the wildest and most lawless portions of Baluchistan in the search for a railway route to the upper plateau of that country. It is to be hoped that proper precautions will be taken to protect His Excellency from the marauding Marris whose country he will pass through. To bag a Governor like Sir Richard Temple might prove too strong a temptation for some enterprising Marri chieftain to resist—too strong even for Major Sandeman's powerful influence to overcome. We observe that the Heads of Departments and other officials are invited to be present this evening at the Apollo Bandar, but doubtless the unofficial portion of Bombay society will also put in an appearance to wish the Governor good speed on his journey.

THE STEWART FAMILY AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST night His Excellency the Governor honoured this entertainment with his presence. A large audience had assembled which cheered the Governor on his arrival. "Rainbow Revels" has evidently become a favourite entertainment in Bombay, the theatre being well crowded on each evening. Last night the performance was much appreciated, several of the songs being encored.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE.

YESTERDAY afternoon a number of gentlemen drove out to Matoonga to witness some experiments with dynamite, conducted by Mr. John Harris, mining and dynamite instructor, of the Nobel's Explosive Company, Limited, Glasgow. Amongst those present were:—Major W. L. Marryat, R. E., Dr. I. B. Lyon, Col. White, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Major Spring, Mr. E. B. Carroll, B. B. and C. I. R., Mr. Grattan Geary (*Times of India*), Mr. Whitehead (*Bombay Gazette*), Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Morland, Mr. A. Trevor, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bulkley, Mr. W. Rodgers, Mr. Moffat, Mr. J. W. Pearson, G. I. P. R., Mr. J. Hemmingway, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. J. Bedford, Mr. E. H. Bean, Mr. Lyons, Mr. J. Campbell, and Mr. Watson. The experiments were conducted on Antop Hill, a very pretty spot between Parel and Sion, and at the foot of which the Explosives Company have a storage godown with some 18 tons of dynamite stored therein. On arriving at the hill, the visitors were first taken to this building, where they saw a great number of deal boxes, each of which contains 50lbs. of dynamite. According to the idea which generally prevails at the present time, this is a spot to be kept as far away from as possible; but according to Mr. Harris, and according to the experiments which were gone through yesterday afternoon, dynamite is not by any means so dangerous a subject as it is supposed to be. It is a very powerful agent, undoubtedly, but it is completely under control, and is only to a very slight degree liable to be set in action by accident. Really a more dangerous place to visit is a small hut some 40 or 50 yards away from the large storage shed, where what are called the detonators are kept. In conjunction with these detonators, which are copper cases loaded with fulminate of mercury, the dynamite is a most powerful explosive, but apart from that agency it is comparatively harmless, as the experiments of yesterday demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of all observers. Danger in the case of explosives is to be apprehended chiefly from heat and concussion, and both these agencies were applied to the dynamite without its making the slightest sign that there was anything of an explosive character in its composition strong enough to blow a wing off a butterfly. There were two series of experiments tried, the one to demonstrate the safety of dynamite as an article of transport, and the other to show its tremendous strength as an explosive medium, when properly applied. In the first place a deal box containing 50lbs. of dynamite—which, by the bye, may as well be explained for the benefit of those uninformed on the point, has the appearance of a thick reddish brown paste, and is made up in small paper covered rolls about the length of, but rather thicker than an ordinary cigar—was placed at the bottom of a dry well about 12ft. deep, and a piece of iron weighing 2 cwt. 15lbs. was hoisted by means of a derrick with block and tackle, and suspended some 25ft. above it. A small charge of dynamite was attached to the rope close up to the block, and was ignited by means of electricity, when the iron block fell, plump on the box, smashing the top in, breaking open the sides, and pulverising a large quantity of the dynamite which it contained. This was a fair proof of the fact that the composition is unaffected, by any except very extraordinary concussion, but a stronger evidence still was given before the experiments were closed. Twenty pounds of gunpowder were placed on the ground and covered by an iron plate, on the top of which was placed a strong wooden box containing 10lbs. of dynamite. On the powder being ignited by means of a fuse, the iron plate was sent flying up a tremendous height into the air, and fell quite 180 yards off the spot from which it rose. The deal box and the paper in which the dynamite was wrapped were scattered in small pieces all over the side of the hill, and bits of dynamite were to be seen here and there, in some cases being driven into the pieces of the box, but of any explosion on the part of the dynamite, there was not the least indication. Another safety test was carried out as follows—by pouring a pound of gunpowder into a 5lb. packet of dynamite and exploding the powder with a fuse, when the dynamite was scattered about in small quantities alight, but it burned completely away without exploding. It would seem from these experiments that dynamite is a less dangerous article for transport than gunpowder.

Yet, in spite of the most earnest representations the G. I. P. Railway refuse to carry dynamite over their line, which is of course a serious drawback to its being brought into general use in India. The B.B. and C.I. Railway Company carry dynamite on the same terms as gunpowder, and it is difficult to understand why the G. I. P. will not do the same.

Following the safety experiments came those demonstrating the power of dynamite as an explosive when properly applied, *i.e.*, in connection with the detonators specially made for the purpose of an exploding medium. A block of solid malleable iron a foot square with a small hole drilled through it, was placed at the bottom of the well, and the hole was filled with dynamite, which was ignited by means of a fuse with a detonator attached. The iron was rent in pieces, and some portions, weighing as much as five or six pounds, were sent flying up high out of the well. Next, a wooden tube some two inches in diameter and four inches long was filled with dynamite and one end placed close to a piece of tin, six inches in front of an iron plate ⅝ of an inch thick. On the dynamite being exploded at the end of the tube farthest from the tin, the iron plate was broken in two pieces and the upper half was sent hustling through the air to some 120 yards distant. Another experiment consisted of placing 5lbs. of dynamite, in a tin tube, on the top of a solid block of malleable iron a foot square, and exploding the dynamite, when a great gap was torn in the iron, the surface on which the dynamite had rested was considerably "dished," and the block was forced its own depth into the ground. Before closing Mr. Harris tried an extra experiment with a view to demonstrating the rapidity of action of the explosive. Some eighty small packets of dynamite were laid out on the ground in the form of a cross, about a couple of inches apart from each other, and upon one being exploded by a detonator, they all went off simultaneously, digging a channel in the hard moorum some four or five inches deep where they had been laid and sending small stones and earth flying in all directions.

The experiments were thoroughly successful throughout, and Mr. Harris is to be congratulated on having completely demonstrated the power and utility of dynamite as an explosive medium, and also its comparative innocuousness as an article of transport in comparison to gunpowder and other articles with properties of a like nature.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Selection	Lucia-di-Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Fleurs Du Prutemps	Bouquet.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss.
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff

POLO.—This afternoon the return match between the 2-11th Regiment and the Bombay Gymkhana comes off, and will be a very hard contested game, as the sides are very evenly matched.

2-11TH REGIMENT.	BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Mr. C. F. Briggs.	Mr. G. K. Remington.
Capt. D. T. Kinder.	Mr. E. L. Barton.
Mr. W. H. Bishop.	Mr. C. Gray.
Mr. C. W. Park.	Mr. R. M. Wyer.
Mr. J. A. H. Davies.	Mr. J. H. C. Boevey.
Umpire.—Mr. C. D. Gall.	*Umpire.*—Mr. J. L. Symons.

Play to commence at 4-45. Tents will be erected and seats provided for ladies. By the kind permission of Colonel Hanson and officers, the band of the 9th N. I. will play during the game.

A POONA paper announces that there is to be a sham fight on Saturday afternoon next amongst the members of the Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

A PICK-POCKET.—Abas Mydio was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 1 from the pocket of Pascol Fernandes. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.—Mr. Manockshaw Jehangirshaw Taliyarkhan, Pleader High Court, has been appointed by the Political Agent, Janjira, as Public Prosecutor in the Janjira Riot case.

THEFT.—Nursoo Engla was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel belonging to two different parties, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Mr. W. Pendlebury, the Acting Traffic Manager, intimates in our advertising columns that an alteration in the train service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will come into force on the 15th instant.

AN ABANDONED CHILD.—Early yesterday morning, a male child, about a month old, was found carefully wrapped up in shawls and lying within the rails enclosing the second bungalow in the Ordnance Lines, situated on the Crawford Market Road. Along with the child was found a slip of note-paper, on which was written, requesting the finder to adopt the child, and to bring it up in the Protestant faith, with further instructions to have the child baptized and to be named Charles Harcour King. This discovery was brought to the notice of the Police, who are instituting the necessary enquiries into the matter.

A DARING THEFT.—Appa Gungajee and fourteen other Hindu labourers were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 and four others with committing theft of a purse containing Rs. 293 belonging to Nubbee Shaik Boodun, who was proceeding on a pilgrimage to Mecca and the rest with receiving portions of the said property. They were all convicted. One of the prisoners being an old offender was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, four others were sentenced to three months' similar imprisonment each, five more to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining five to one mouth's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY.—This case, in which Sinwa Ladku and four others stand charged with giving false evidence in the Mahim murder case at the last Sessions, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. McDermott, Acting Superintendent of the Mahim Division, was recalled and further examined, after which the evidence of Govind Cushna, a witness who gave his evidence for the prosecution in the said murder case, both at the Girgaon Court and at the Sessions, was taken. The case for the prosecution then closed. His Worship thereupon formally committed the five prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE GIRGAON PALLOW SCHOOL.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Bhaskerrao Balcrushnajee, the Gaikwar's Vakeel, distributed prizes to the pupils of the Girgaon Pallow School. This gentleman arranged to give prizes to all the students of the school as well as to those who came to witness the ceremony of presentation. The boys were examined in the subjects in which they had been taught. They recited and sang several poems. Mr. Bhaskerrao, in an admirable speech, spoke of the manifold advantages of education and impressed on the audience their grateful duty of appreciating and acknowledging the labours of a paternal Government which take such great interest in their welfare. The chairman showed his approval of the work done by the masters as exhibited by results in a marked manner. Rao Nana Moroba's thanks to the chairman concluded the interesting proceedings. The large assembly, including the scholars, was served with sweetmeats, rose water, nose-gays, *pan sooparee*, &c., and all dispersed well pleased.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters, were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE KEROBA LUXMON.

Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order for three months, as the insolvent was about to settle with his creditors and had nearly succeeded in doing so. The application was granted for two months.

RE HAMILTON MAXWELL.

Mr. Lang applied for leave to amend this insolvent's schedule, as by a miscalculation in taking the addition, a mistake of a lakh of rupees had occurred. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE BALLAKIDAS LALCHUND.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, an interim order for three months was granted to this insolvent.

RE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The Commissioner remarked that this was the applicant's third insolvency. He had once been an insolvent under Act 28 of 1865, and once under the Insolvency Act. Mr. Telang asked his Lordship to consider the insolvency under Act 28 to be quite exceptional. There was no opposition; and the application was granted.

SERIOUS CHARGES ALLEGED AGAINST FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO.

"AT the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter on behalf of Mr. Moultrie, Bombay agent, Bank of Bengal, opposing creditors of Finlay, Scott and Co., insolvents, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a rule *nisi* calling upon them to show cause why they should not make an affidavit regarding the books and documents in their possession; why they should not produce the letter book of the Kurrachee firm and the mortgages of the Elphinstone Circle property; why they should not amend their schedule and make an affidavit giving a statement of all contracts entered into by the firm for 1878 and 1879, &c.

The insolvents are opposed by the Bank of Bengal on the following among other grounds:—That they have fraudulently, with intent to conceal the state of their affairs and defeat the objects of the Act, destroyed books, papers and writings relating to their affairs, and in particular have withheld the production of certain letters and telegrams received by them and of other telegrams despatched by them. That they have concealed a debt due to them by Vussonjee Jaitha of Rs. 40,000. That they contracted part of their debts to the opposing creditors by means of false representations, and without having any reasonable expectation of paying them. That the debts so greatly exceed their means as to show gross misconduct on their part in contracting them. An affidavit made by Mr. Moultrie stated that insolvents are indebted to the Bank of Bengal in the sum of Rs. 1,20,317, being the balance due for certain bills of exchange accepted by the insolvents and payable to the Bank. The greater part of the books of the Bombay firm were sent away to Jubbulpore soon after the petition was filed and were not returned until the 22nd ult., and Mr. Moultrie had therefore been unable to complete his examination of all the Bombay books. Insolvents had, through their agents at Nagpore and elsewhere, induced the agents of the Bank to cash certain bills by falsely representing that the proceeds were intended to be expended in *bona fide* mercantile transactions such as the purchase of produce, whereas they were remitted in cash to Bombay and used by the firm for their financial necessities at Bombay. The Kurrachee private letter book, which had been withheld, was of much importance, as it is the custom of mercantile firms in Bombay—to which the practice of the insolvents probably formed no exception—to despatch and receive what are called private letters and telegrams, addressed not to the firm, but to individual partners, relating to business matters. In a letter dated 3rd February, 1872, insolvents requested Latham Maxwell and Co., in England, to explain to them "privately" certain matters connected with the accounts of the insolvents with the Union Bank of London; and this fact strengthened the probability above mentioned. No such letters and telegrams had yet been lodged in the office of the Official Assignee; and Mr. Moultrie's investigation of the firm's affairs was thereby materially hampered. The insolvents' balance sheet did not contain, as required by the Act, an account of receipts and expenditure from the date of the earliest debt in the schedule, but on the contrary, it commenced with an entry dated 1st February, 1879, a very short time before the insolvents announced their inability to meet their liabilities. The schedule, moreover, included debts which were incurred before 1st January, 1872, at which date the general balance sheet commences. In the schedule were entered a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as due to the trustees of Mr. S. E. Moir's marriage settlement and Rs. 50,000 as due to the trustees of the marriage settlement of the insolvents' partner, Mr. Alexander Stewart. Both these debts were stated to have been incurred for money borrowed for the use of "Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co." on mortgage of the Elphinstone Circle premises, but were not stated to have been incurred for money borrowed for the use of the insolvents. And there were entries in the journal to show that these sums must have been borrowed before January, 1872. The value of the Elphinstone Circle property stood in the insolvents' books at Rs. 2,41,585, which was at least one lakh more than the property was worth at that time. And it would appear that, on the 30th June, 1878, insolvents' liabilities exceeded their assets by at least Rs. 1,57,260.

The Commissioner granted a rule as applied for, returnable after the vacation.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Superintendent Crummey, of the Fort Division, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer a charge of assault and using indecent language preferred against him by Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee (of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, solicitors), alleged to have been committed on the 25th ultimo at the High Court during the trial of Nursey Kessowjee, and where the accused was then doing duty.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant in person.

Mr. Pherozeshah opened the case by stating briefly what gave rise to the present charge. He said that on the date in question, as the complainant was approaching the steps on the right hand side of the platform, the defendant took hold of him by his shoulders and gave him a push. He (complainant) had gone to the court to consult the Advocate General on a very urgent matter, and as the complainant was not allowed to go up the platform, he asked the defendant his name. The defendant gave his name, but when his Christian name was demanded, he said "D——n you, you have been dawdling about the court the whole day putting me to unnecessary trouble." Immediately afterwards a police sepoy was posted at the main entrance to prevent the complainant, who had then been pushed out from re-entering the Court.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, the complainant, Mr. H. Cormack, and Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina were examined and corroborated the above statement.

Mr. Crummey in his defence stated that the jury had just left the platform when the complainant entered the room. He asked him to wait till the jury passed out of the verandah, but as the complainant persisted in entering, he put his hands on his shoulders and kept him back. He positively denied using any rude or profane expression. The complainant was at that time very much excited.

Mr. Crummey then asked the permission of the Court to summon Mr. Hastings to give evidence on his behalf, with which his Worship complied, and adjourned the further hearing of the case till next Saturday.

THE ADVANCE ON KABUL.

GENERAL ROBERTS UNDER FIRE.

THE following account of General Roberts's march to the Shuturgurdan, when the general and his staff were fired upon by a number of hillmen, is supplied by the correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Kuram Force, in a letter dated Kushi, Sept 28:—

Sir F. Roberts arrived this afternoon. Shortly before reaching Karatiga, when on his way to the Shuturgurdan yesterday, he was fired upon by Mangals and Spingawai Ghilzais. Captain MacCallum, of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, was with his company, occupying the newly-built serai at Karatiga; he heard some firing in the direction of Jaji Thana and at once sent out a patrol of the 8th Sikhs (also quartered in the serai,) a non-commissioned officer, and five sepoys to see what was the matter; these had to pass the narrow gorge. They entered only to be surrounded, and five of them were killed. Captain McCallum was apprehensive that something was wrong, and sent out a party of his own men, 25 strong, to meet the General, whose arrival he expected. The miscreants had allowed a strong party marching on Karatiga to pass unmolested, and they waited till the General went past with his staff and escort; then they opened fire on him and his party. Fortunately—most fortunately—the General is unscathed, but Dr. Townsend, the principal medical officer, was wounded—a ball struck him in the face, was lodged in the cheek-bone;—and the horse of Captain Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, was wounded. The General's escort consisted of the 9th Lancers and the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and they killed seven or eight of the Ghilzais before the latter managed to escape to higher ground, where they were pursued, and some were intercepted by the Gordon Highlanders, who killed over a dozen of them before returning to the serai. The hillmen are said to have been 400 strong, and to be the same who attacked the convoy at the foot of the Sirkai Kotal on the 22nd instant. The Gordon Highlanders only regret that they could not intercept the whole lot of these cowardly murderers.

THE AMIR'S ARRIVAL IN CAMP.

THE arrival of Yakub Khan in the British Camp is described by the *Pioneer's* Correspondent with General Roberts's force, in a letter dated "Kushi, Logar Valley, 27th Sept." as follows:—

"News reached camp this morning that the Amir Yakub Khan was on his way from Kabul here. At 1 P.M. General Baker, C.B., rode out, escorted by his staff and a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Captain Lynch. The Political Officer, Major Hastings, went ahead. At 1-15 the General met Yakub Khan, the heir-apparent, and General Dawood Shah, a short mile from camp; which the party, returning, reached at 1-30 P.M. A shamianah and other tents had been pitched for the Amir. His Highness was followed by his son, Dawood Shah, and Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, and by a large retinue (mounted), all irregulars, mostly armed with D. B. British-made rifles. A guard of the 23rd Pioneers surround the Amir's tents, which are pitched in the centre of the camp. The arrival excited much interest throughout the British camp. The horses presented to the Amir by the British at Jellalabad have been brought in. One set of horse accoutrements are embossed with the "Guides" inscription. The Amir, I hear, left Kabul on the evening of the 26th. It is rumoured that he let it be known he was going out on a visit in answer to an invitation, and then he fled to seek aid in the British camp. It is also said that he expects Kabul to be looted to-day, and that he means to join the British advance. He appears humble and crest-fallen."

THE EFFECT OF THE KABUL NEWS AT MANDALAY.

THE following is extracted from a letter, dated Mandalay, Sept. 22, which appears in the *Indian Daily News*:—

The news of the outbreak at Cabul, and the outrage committed at the British Residency there, the death of all our officers, &c., was received by our Assistant Resident, and as it was the custom with the Resident to circulate any news of importance he received to the palace authorities, the Cabul news was accordingly conveyed to the palace.

The ministers on receiving the news at once got it translated into Burmese, and with no end of additions and embellishments the report was taken to His Majesty at a meeting of the evening council, and I am informed that Theebaw read the news-report with great delight, his eyes flashing with joy at the defeat of the English at Cabul. He observed—"this is as it should be. What right had they to interfere with Cabul? And they have just received what they richly deserved." After a little pause he asked his wise counsellors if they thought the English could really find their way back to Cabul again. To this one and all replied there was not the slightest chance, and further, let not your most noble and glorious majesty be at all surprised to see a general outbreak of Mahomedans all over India, Calcutta included, and when such an event takes place, there will be a total extermination of the Kalas (English and foreigners) from Indian shores. "In such a case," enquired His Majesty, "will my agent, the Saraygyee in Hartford Lane, and my few subjects in that quarter, be safe; should we not see them protected." To this the wise men replied that Burmah has always befriended the Mahomedans, and that her king and government will always continue to do so. It was then suggested that this expression of the ministers should be conveyed to the Saraygyee, that he may be prepared to make friends with the Mahomedan invaders or conquerors when they take possession of Calcutta.

Before the King rose from this grand council, a great deal was said about the Residency here, and one brave minister remarked that they should send word to the "man" in charge of the Residency, to keep a good look-out for his own as well as for the heads of his colleagues, that the king and his ministers cannot, and will not, be responsible if any thing happens, especially as there is no treaty now in existence. The king gave a smile and a nod, which is an expression of his high approbation, and after stating that the time will come when we must drive these dogs away, he got up and retired.

After the departure of Colonel Brown, the Burmese ministers look upon the Residency here as of little or no importance, Mr. St. Barbe is considered a nobody, and after the very courteous manner he was greeted in the Mandalay streets a few weeks ago, he is seldom seen out of the Residency compound.

The Burmese seem to have put a mark of recognition on all the inmates of the Residency, and are determined to pay them off whenever an opportunity offers. Only the other evening our little Post Master was nearly pulled to pieces, but his quite feminine appearance saved him from worse consequences. The moment our Post Master returned home he took the tale to Mr. St. Barbe, who, after giving him a patient hearing, replied "I am sorry I cannot help you, Mr. Rawlings; you know what I got during my rounds the other day, but I would advise you in future to take your post office peons with you when you are anxious for a stroll."

A report reached yesterday that the king's steamer was detained by the British authorities at Thayetmyo for having contraband goods on board. This has made the king and his ministers wild, and they declare that if the steamer is not at once released, they, the Burmese Government, will at once seize the three British steamers and flats belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, now lying at Mandalay, and serve the British Government out that way.

NEW TELEGRAPH RULES.

THE following are the most important rules and regulations for the receipt and transmission of telegrams by the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, as revised by the recent International Conference, and which, as we formerly stated, come into force on the 1st of April, 1880:—

3. Telegrams may be written in plain language, in cold language, or in secret language (*langage chiffre*).

4. Telegrams in plain language must present a clear meaning in any one of the languages allowed to be used for telegraphic purposes.

5. By code language is understood the employment of words which are to be found in vocabularies, but not arranged to form intelligible phrases.

6. For European correspondence, telegrams in code language must contain words belonging to *only one* language.

7. For Extra-European correspondence, telegrams in code language may contain words belonging to any one or to all of the following languages, but to no other, viz.:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin.

8. Proper names of persons and places in the text of Code messages must be used only in their natural sense.

9. The Company has the right to ask for the production of Code Vocabularies, should any word in a telegram appear open to question.

10. Secret language telegrams may be composed of ciphers or secret letters, or they may contain series or groups of figures or letters, the signification of which shall be unknown to the sending station, or they may be written in languages not admitted under paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.

11. The text of secret telegrams may be wholly secret or partially so. In the latter case, the secret passages must be placed between two parentheses, separating them from the ordinary text which precedes or follows. The secret passages must be composed exclusively of letters of the alphabet, or exclusively of figures.

12. For extra-European correspondence secret letters are not admitted.

15. Messages are charged according to a tariff per word, including the names and addresses of the sender and receiver.

20. Proper names of places and persons, names of places, streets, boulevards, and titles, as well as numbers written in words, are counted according to the number of words used to express them, the limitation as to the number of letters in words being always applied.

23. Illegitimate compound words—that is, words combined in a manner contrary to the usage of the language—are not accepted; abbreviated and misspelt words are inadmissible.

28. Every separate character, whether figure or letter, or under-line, must be counted and charged for as one word.

In European messages every group of five figures, and in extra-European messages every group of three figures, or less, must be counted and charged for as one word. Larger groups must be charged for in European messages at the rate of five figures to a word, and three figures per word in extra-European, plus one word for any excess. Groups of letters, when accepted, as well as words or names not admitted under paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, will be counted and charged for in the same way as groups of figures.

29. Bars of division, decimal points, commas, and stops used in the formation of numbers will each be counted as a figure.

30. Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers will each be counted as a figure.

40. The reply to a message can be prepaid, the sender determining its length *which must not exceed thirty words*. The indication "reply prepaid" or "R. P." will have to be inserted after the receiver's address and paid for; this indication will represent the prepayment of a reply of ten words. If a longer reply be expected the number of words prepaid for the reply must be added thus, "R. P. fifteen words:" this instruction counting as three words.

49. The public wishing to supplement or modify the contents of letters already despatched to distant places, can address a telegram to their correspondents for transmission by wire to any Port on the route, to be posted thence to distination; thus, telegrams for India will be sent on board the mail steamers at Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, or Aden, if addressed in the following manner, "——Calcutta, Post——:" the Company will not, however, be responsible should any telegram fail to arrive in time to catch the steamer by which it is intended to be forwarded.

50. Telegrams composed of secret letters (such as b x k l m) cannot be taken from the public for extra European places.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

A Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislature. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India and to the power of the Governor General of India in Council, to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners [most of whom usually are native gentlemen of respectability and local influence] required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of two of the sections have been framed to restrict as far as posible the interference of the police; and by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in the Bill.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE ZULU WAR.

CETEVAYO IN CAPTIVITY.

(From the Times.)

ULUNDI, August 31.

THE King arrived in the camp this morning at 10 o'clock, under a guard of the King's Dragoon Guards, 60th Rifles, and Native Contingent. He is lodged in a tent next the guard tent, with the girls and attendants in an adjoining tent. He gave some trouble on the march, sitting down at intervals, saying that he was exhausted and would go no further, and refusing a horse or mule. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs today to Sir Bartle Frere he hopes to leave Ulundi on the 5th of September for the Transvaal, when all the troops will be withdrawn from Zululand with the exception of a small column engaged in the pacification of the country to the north-west. He leaves two officials of Natal to represent the British power, one in the north and one in the south of Zululand. They will have temporarily a small bodyguard of Natal natives.

September 1.

The King will start at two o'clock, in charge of Captain Poole, R.A., for Fort Victoria. He is said by those who know him to be sadly broken down since the days of his kingship, but he has lost neither the royal mein nor the habit of command. He is reported to have caused two men to be killed for disobedience of orders two days before his capture. A later telegram states that Cetevayo was captured by Major Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, and a troop of Lonsdale's horse. He had taken refuge in the middle of the Ngome forest. Barrow has started to bring in the arms of the chiefs who have not surrendered. The king's servant fired one shot. The king seems to have suffered his capture partly through weariness and exhaustion, partly because he felt himself hemmed in, and partly through one of the fits of morose and sullen resignation which have lately come upon him at intervals. Lord Gifford goes home by the next steamer with despatches and an ivory tusk for the Queen. The kraal in which the King was captured lies 18 miles north of Brigadier Clarke's Camp on the Black Umvolosi. Lord Gifford marched from near there through Tuesday night, arriving within four miles of the kraal at daybreak with the white cavalry and natives. They lay in ambush, fearing to advance across the open ground and waiting for the night to make the attack, lest the king should see and escape into the bush, which borders the kraal within 100 yards on the north side. Lord Gifford was on the south east side. In the meantime Major Marter, with the King's Dragoon Guards, appeared on the north east and was seen by the king, but was not feared, the king thinking the cavalry in the bad ground could not approach quietly or without warning. Major Marter, however, had stripped the saddles and left the scabbards behind. Disappearing from view, he stole up noiselessly through the bush. The Native Contingent, whom he had concealed, were put in advance, and they were able to move more rapidly than the horses. These men dashed out of the bush and surrounded the kraal, saying, "The white man is coming: you are caught." Major Marter then rode up, and dismounted, entered the kraal, and coming straight to the hut in which the king was, called on him to come forth and surrender. The king feared and said, "No, you come unto me;" but Marter was inflexible, and the King, creeping out, stood up among the dragoons with stately composure. A dragoon sought to lay his hands upon him, but he waved the man back disdainfully, saying, "White soldier, let me be." He then asked to be shot. Lord Gifford's dismounted men, posted in concealment to watch the kraal had seen Major Marter's rouse, and ran with the news to Lord Gifford, who then galloped in. The king's bearing on the march between the lines of the 60th Regiment into his tent was dignified and calm. Wearing a red blanket upon his breast in the manner of a Roman toga, he stepped slowly, looking round with head thrown back and haughty gaze at the soldiers around him. When captured he asked the rank of the officer who had taken him. He treated the Native Contingent contemptuously

THE KABUL DISASTER.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

THE *Times* remarks that so far there is no confirmation of the rumours of a general rising in Afghanistan, though in the opinion of Anglo-Indians the chances of such a complication must enter into our reckonings.—

> Every day's respite, however, is a clear gain; for if the Afghans are not dragged at once into the vortex of rebellion, they will have an opportunity of choosing deliberately between a hopeless resistance and a submission that will be valued and rewarded. If the Afghan population had been ripe for revolt, if the crime of mutineers in Kabul was planned and executed as a challenge to mortal combat flung in the face of the Government of India, it seems probable that before now all doubts as to the magnitude of the difficulty would have been dispelled. Although our anxieties remain, therefore, urgent enough, they have not been augmented by the most recent news from India. The most perplexing question is that of Yakub Khan's personal relation to the disaster. We are now in possession of all particulars that can at present be expected, and we are no better able than we were when the rumour of the crime originally startled the country, to assert the Amir's innocence or his guilt. It seems most probable, as, indeed, it seemed at the outset, that Yakub Khan erred through weakness and imprudence, and not through bad faith or hatred of the English. But in all that has happened there is no evidence of a political danger so grave and permanent as to make it expedient for this country to change the settled conclusions on which our policy is founded. An excitable and fanatical Asiatic population may at any time threaten the visible representatives of European power; but with firmness and determination the danger has generally been kept within bounds.

In another article the *Times* observes that public opinion has been agitated by inconsistent impulses under the shock of the Afghan disaster.—

> The more obvious and immediate of those impulses has not, however, become dominant, and already the opposing policy has vigorously asserted itself, and almost threatens to monopolise the ground. It is not a policy of surrender and withdrawal from Afghanistan that is now really formidable, to the settlement on which the nation was last year agreed, and which, the *Times* is convinced, has not been affected in any of its main elements by the outrage at Kabul. It is a movement for annexation and adventure that is to be dreaded and resisted. It may be that some partisans of the Opposition would be willing to see the Government entrapped or forced into perilous projects of adventure; but the majority of the Liberal party, however they may have disapproved of the war against Shere Ali, can only desire that the policy of the country should be prudent, dignified, and safe. The policy which was carried into effect last year with the undoubted approval of Parliament is the policy of the country. It does not simply represent the ideas of this or that Minister, but the national resolution, adopted after reflection and debate. The Government is now being pressed to alter its direction and to enlarge its scope, and the pressure, as we have seen, is all on the side of annexation. It is in this point that the policy of the country is in real danger of perversion and nullification. It will not be successfully assailed by the political legatees of Lord Lawrence. Ministers are still silent; but, after due reflection, and with reasonable reserves, the controversy touching the future of our Afghan policy ought soon to be closed so far as the Ministry is concerned, by explicit and decided statements. Lord Beaconsfield will speak in public within a few days, and if he enters on political topics, the country will look to him for something more substantial than the pleasing ingenuities of his familiar dialectic.

The *Morning Post* observes that the effects of the terrible shock produced by the news of the massacre of our mission at Kabul having spent themselves, we can now turn our attention to the means by which a no less terrible expiation will be exacted.—

> When the news reached Simla the Viceroy at once gave orders to push forward our forces without a moment's delay and advance on Kabul. But, unfortunately, physical difficulties of no ordinary kind present themselves to the immediate execution of the Viceroy's orders. It is, of course, essential that there should be no delay in advancing to Kabul; but, on the other hand, there is no necessity for extraordinary precipitation. Whether we enter the Afghan capital two or three weeks sooner or later can be of little consequence. But it is all important that there should be no fiasco. There must be nothing left to chance. The success of our arms must be fully assured. Cavagnari and his gallant companions are beyond the reach of help. There is consequently no necessity for forced marches, no excuse for incurring any risks which, by the display of ordinary prudence, can be avoided. We have plenty of time to enter Kabul in force before the winter sets in.

The *Morning Post* further observes that time will show to what extent the disposition to take advantage of the difficulties of our position in Afghanistan pervades the governing circles of Russia.—

> It is evident that the desire to injure our prestige and security, if not to proceed to further extremeties still is both felt and expressed in certain quarters. The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, a leading journal of the Russian capital, deliberately proposes to have a Russian army despatched in support of the mutineers at Kabul, and urges upon the Russian Government the duty of seizing the present opportunity of annihilating, as it is fancied, the English power in Central Asia. The *Post* does not believe for a single moment that any policy so detestable could have the approval of any Russian statesman. But the Government of St. Petersburg must be fully aware that in such a war as the one with which the *Gazette* threatens us it would be absolutely necessary for the British empire, at whatever cost, to come out completely and decisively victorious. If Russia is prepared to fight, not merely for prestige, but for the very existence of her Asiatic empire, then let her join the Afghan revolt. Though it were necessary to march to Moscow the thing should be done. If it were menaced by Russian subsidies to Afghans we could respond by ten times more effective subsidies to the countless riders in the tents of the Tekke Turkomans whom Russia knows so well. The bluster of some Russian journals is only bluster, however, which can act injuriously upon nothing except the interests of the cause which such organs pretend to advance.

The *Standard*, referring to the report that the mutinous regiments from Herat which originated the outbreak at Kabul had been previously acted upon by Russian influence, says that of course the statement must not be accepted in its literal sense, and yet it should not be disregarded.—

> Identical reports coming from different quarters have generally some foundation in fact. It has for some time been well known to our authorities that Ayoob Khan, the present ruler of Herat, has for two or three years been drawing his pension through the Shah from Russia. The report, therefore, must be taken to signify that Russian influence has been operating in this matter through the person of Ayoob. For years he has been subservient to the Shah and to Russia; and during that period he has been prosperous on their bounty. The time has now come when he can be of service to his patrons, and he has already, to prove his gratitude, struck the blow in Kabul, which has revived all our interest in the Afghan problem. The origin of the rebellion which has broken out at Kabul is to be found in Herat, and it is to the condition of that town that we must turn if we would rightly comprehend the actual state of affairs.

The *Standard* also remarks that England's distress in Afghanistan is so obviously Russia's opportunity in Central Asia, that it would have been unreasonable to have expected that a very large party among the Russians would not have striven to turn the present occasion to account.—

> They might, however, have shown greater wisdom in confining their aspirations within a more limited area than that embraced by the *St. Petersburg Gazette*; for, although it is clear that we have a business in hand which will take some weeks to bring to a satisfactory conclusion, it cannot be forgotten that Russia also has her own embarrassments. It is not when Russia has just undertaken a costly and hazardous campaign against the Turkomans that she can talk lightly of sending another corps to Afghanistan. Nor is it when she has been for months on the brink of a war with China that the time would appear to be most suitable for her to bring to a final solution the rivalry of the two empires in Asia. Moreover, Russia could not send 20,000 men to Afghanistan from Central Asia, for the simple reason that she is unable to collect at any one spot such a force from the army of Turkestan. She would have to send troops from Europe, and experts have told us how tedious and expensive such an operation under present conditions would be. The boasting of the *St. Petersburg Gazette* is mere vapouring.

The *Daily News* says that the latest news may be held to dispose finally of the hope that the attack upon our Kabul residency was the result of a mere local insurrection, a temporary excitement which would quickly subside.—

> There can no longer be any doubt that the excitement which began at Kabul has spread far and wide among the tribes of Afghanistan. The most serious circumstance of all, from a political point of view, is that the Amir Yakub Khan can no longer be counted on as an ally. It is idle to declaim about Yakub Khan's treachery. If his complicity with the murderers of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort goes as deep as there is now reason to suspect, no language can be too strong to express the horror and detestation which every one must feel at his conduct. But the possibility—more than the possibility, the likelihood—of the treachery of Yakub Khan was one of the elements of the political problem which the Government had to solve in Afghanistan. Some stronger puppet must now be found if the policy of the Treaty of Gandamuk, which we have

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been told stands unaltered by recent events, is still to be persisted in.

The *Daily News* further notes that every effort is being made by the Ministerial journals, in their vain desire to cover the glaring failure of Lord Salisbury's policy, to divert the public from the difficulty as to our future relations with Afghanistan, and convince them that the lines upon which those relations must be founded have already been conclusively laid down, and cannot be departed from.—

But the results which the Government, with the full credence of their Parliamentary supporters, declared that they expected from the Treaty of Gandamuk have not followed from that treaty. Are we to believe now that alliance on the same another principles is certain to succeed? There are in substance only two ways of dealing with the tribes of Afghanistan, if they are to be used as a buffer between our present Indian Empire and the advancing power of Russia in Central Asia. They must either be subdued and annexed, or they must be conciliated and taught to look to the English Government as their natural protector against conquest from our rival in the East. Lord Lawrence and his successors were quite as deeply impressed with the necessity of guarding our North-West Frontier against hostile contingencies as those who have now the direction of our Imperial affairs. Both "schools," or whatever they may be called, have declared against the policy of annexing Afganistan. Both have declared in favour of establishing friendly relations with the Afghan tribes. Both their principles of conciliation have been tried, the first with long success, the last with sudden and disastrous failure; and what the English people have now to consider, if they desire to preserve our empire in the East, is, which of the two methods affords the most likelihood of success.

The *Daily Telegraph* holds that the circumstances, as far as known to us, do not bear out the suspicion of Yakub Khan's complicity.—

It is possible enough that since the outbreak the Amir has been obliged to affect some sympathy for the plans of the mutineers; but it is yet too early to adjudge him guilty of such more than Afghan perfidy as is imputed. His spirit has been probably shattered by his trials, and he may have shown much pusillanimity; but the sword has been set naked at his throat, and, if he lives, the *Telegraph* inclines to think he will, at the first opportunity, disown with horror his so-called accomplices.

The disastrous events at Kabul are, the *Saturday Review* thinks, probably the beginning of a third Afghan war.—

The dangerous insecurity of the position of an English Envoy had often been urged as a reason for not establishing a mission at Kabul: but the risk could only be tested by experiment, and it was thought that the advantages to be obtained were worth the venture. The opponents of Lord Lytton's policy will regret their melancholy triumph. The whole, and more than the whole of the task which seemed to be accomplished must be begun again, and the new struggle can scarcely be terminated, like the late one, by a simple agreement or treaty. The advance on Kabul ought to be comparatively easy, as soon as transport can be collected, inasmuch as the principal passes are already occupied, but the siege of the capital may be a considerable enterprise: and, even if Kabul is taken, it will require an army to hold it through the winter. Nevertheless, the Viceroy will be compelled to undertake the enterprise, if he is assured by his militiary advisers that it is practicable. It would be more dangerous to acquiesce in the defeat of English policy than to avenge it; and the best authorities have always maintained that an Afghan army is not formidable in the field. It is not certain that the annexation of Afghanistan, which would bring the English and Russian possessions into immediate contact, might not, on the whole, facilitate the maintenance of peaceful relations. The ingenious device of a neutral zone between the two empires seems to have become impracticable before it has been fully tried. There is, perhaps, little advantage at the present moment in anticipating the difficulties which may occur after a successful advance on Kabul. More immediate causes of anxiety will sufficiently occupy the attention of the English and Indian Governments. It may be hoped that the dispersion of the troops has not proceeded so far as to have deprived the Viceroy of the immediate disposal of a sufficient force. Success may be anticipated with reasonable confidence; but nothing in war is certain, and it will be necessary to anticipate possible disappointment. Scarcely any event which can happen will cause a more painful surprise than the sudden insurrection at Kabul.

It is evident, in the opinion of the *Spectator*, from every line of the accounts from India that wo cannot maintain an Envoy at Kabul without the military occupation of the country, as if we overawed the capital with a garrison, as we overawe Gwalior, no Afghan beyond its walls would obey a Prince who would be described, not unjustly, as held in captivity by the infidels.—

The Afghans are not Mexicans, to obey Montezuma even when in chains. That position implies the annexation of the country, and its government either through a powerless Prince, on the plan adopted by Lord Hardinge in the Punjab, or through a British Commissioner and his scientifically-trained staff. The cheap policy has failed; and if the objects of that policy are still to be pursued on the lines laid down, the Government must encounter the needful expense in money, in English lives, and in governing energy. It must, in fact, annex. We (*Spectator*) need not say that we regard such a project almost with horror. Such a burden as the Douranee Empire would be beyond the strength even of Great Britain, if not in money, then in men; would compel a recasting of our military system, and would make the safety of our rule amid the sterile deserts of Central Asia the main object of British foreign politics. But what is the alternative? The true alternative is to march on Kabul with a force powerful enough to suppress resistance, to inquire into this tragedy and execute its authors, to inflict a severe fine upon the whole city—a fine is much more felt than a brutality like burning public monuments—and then to repeat the precedent of 1842, and retire, either within our own proper boundaries, the boundaries fixed by nature to India, or, if official pride will have it so, within the line now called the scientific frontier. That is the true course, the only course the abler Indian statesman will recommend; but if that is too bold for this Government, if they cannot be content with the old position, if they must pose before the electors as having accomplished something great, and must deliver a defiance to Russia and the world, there is a strong and comparatively sensible course to be taken which will meet all their necessities. If they cannot bear to retire, and are reasonable enough to be afraid to annex, let them march on Kabul, punish the murderers of the British Envoy to the extent of their power, and then, either by treaty, or if no treaty can be obtained, by proclamation, declare that they will not force an Envoy on an unwilling people; that they abandon Kabul to its fate, unless threatened by a European invader; but that, in punishment of the outrage sustained, and as a permanent material guarantee for their frontier, they annex the kingdom of Kandahar. This is an alternative not inconsistent with the recent policy of the country, with Ministerial professions, or with the capacity of the British Empire, and though far from the wisest, it is one which might be endured and made the best of. But annexation would be an insanity, a wilful waste of resources of every description, such as would almost justify ordinary Englishmen in an organised refusal to pay taxes until a Government so extravagant and so reckless were finally overthrown.

The *Economist* sees no way of escape open to the Government from one of two charges. Either they were wrong in insisting on the maintenance of an Envoy at Kabul as part of the terms of peace; or, if they were right in so insisting, they ought to have taken adequate precautions to ensure the safety of the Envoy.

The Government cannot plead that they were taken by surprise; at least if they can plead this, that fact alone is a conclusive condemnation of their capacity. It is possible that, considering what the Government knew, or might have known, of the Afghan character, the proper course would have been either to make the conclusion of a dependent alliance the only object of the war, and thus to have appealed to the Afghans on the score of our generosity in waiving our military advantage; or else to make our new frontier sufficiently strong to enable us to dispense with an Afghan alliance altogether. Granted, however, that the course actually taken was the right one, and that after we had rectified our Indian frontier it was still necessary to insist on placing an Envoy at Kabul, what the Government knew, or might have known, about the Afghan character ought to have shown them the absolute necessity of giving Sir Louis Cavagnari an escort strong enough to guard against all possibility of disaster. Why did not the Government do this? The only answer that suggests itself is that they were in a hurry to wind up everything in time for the elections, and unwilling to give the Opposition the opportunity of detracting from the completeness of their solitary success by pointing to the need they were under of sending a strong force to guard their Envoy in what, by hypothesis, was a friendly capital. These are the men with whom, unless the country rouses itself beyond the possibility of mistake, it will rest to determine what our policy in Afghanistan shall be in view of a grave Indian crisis, and in presence of a terrible misfortune. The *Economist* cannot affect to regard this prospect with anything short of terror.

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The following is the substance of an article in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, which will serve to show the sort of information concerning the condition and policy of foreign countries upon which Russian public opinion is formed:—

"Before the proud English people, before this mighty Power, has risen suddenly a dreadful dilemma—to conquer or to perish! This Power has let down her anchors over the whole universe, and one after another they may be torn up by the storm rising in Kabul. This catastrophe is the first *ripe* fruit of the faulty Imperial policy; it is the first challenge to a battle for life and death given to that greedy policy which, having discarded all conventional forms of decency, is treading under foot with utter cynicism all the natural rights of nations which desire to be independent. It has inflicted a wound upon English dignity which can only be healed by the reduction of Kabul. It is impossible to neglect this challenge; but it is not the case of last year, when the operations might be restricted. If England did not take it up it would amount to the renunciation of all her rights and influence in Asia, and, sooner or later, a universal conflagration would everywhere break out and would find explosive material plentifully prepared. In accepting the challenge again England must be victorious, or these consequences will occur even sooner. But is victory possible? Victory of enterprising and powerful Albion over a handful of savage Afghans—who can doubt it? It is not a question of honour, but of existence. And England will be victorious—if another factor does not appear on the scene whose participation in this world-drama fate appears to demand. This factor is Russia, that nation in whose ledger is written a long list of attacks, injustice, and insults poured upon us from the Crimean campaign even to this day. Russia is the country which a mortal enemy, united with a nation of kindred stock and with another deadly foe, has hemmed in by an insupportable chain of intrigue, force, and pretensions from the Amur to Kuldja and the Bosphorus. And Russia is the country upon which now depends the solution of the question, is or is not the might of England to exist? Is Russia strong enough for this part? Ask all Europe! Although all Europe was favourable to the Turks, it did not dare to hinder us when we trod Turkey under foot. It is necessary to prove that a Russian army of 20,000 men in Asia would now suffice to exact payment a hundredfold from our mortal enemy for the injuries inflicted upon us, and that for her has come the beginning of the end? We do not want the English in Asia, while we are pursuing our national duties and interests she will always be there as our adversary until the question is settled—We or she; If 20,000 well equipped Russians were sent, that would form the first stage in the ejection of the English from Asia; then our endless eastern frontier would get rid of a dangerous neighbour and we should be free to turn our forces to our western frontier. Last year such an army stood already on the soil of Afghanistan, but private circumstances required a different course. What a splendid opportunity is there now for striking a blow at one of our mortal enemies! Or shall we wait until the third is ready to rush upon us: he who is now sharpening his knife and waiting on the other side of Kuldja until we have turned our back towards him? The choice is not difficult."

(*Moscow Gazette.*)

The fault of the English was and is that they thought it possible to place Afghanistan upon the same footing as the many minor States of the Indian Empire, preserving a certain amount of independence, but being under the influence of an English resident; whereas, Afghanistan required to be conquered right out to keep her in proper order. It has long been recognised by English authorities that the first nation going to war with Afghanistan, be it Russia or England, would be regarded by the Afghans as their undying enemy. We do not know how true this observation may be, but the English have twice committed this mistake. The first time it arose from their little knowledge of the country, but the second is inexplicable, and we do not know how the Earl of Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton, with the example of Palmerston and Auckland to warn them, could have fallen into their predecessors' error. The outbreak at Kabul shows that an English Embassy cannot exist there in safety without the regular occupation of the city by a strong military force, and this must lead to a complete change in England's relations with the country. For insulting the Embassy Afghanistan must bear the vengeance of England, and with what result? The invasion of revenge of 1843 was followed by the evacuation of the country, but is this possible now? On that occasion England invaded Afghanistan to regain prestige, but she has no such stimulus now, as she has already just finished a war for prestige and retired to the Indus with her laurels. To occupy even a fraction of Afghanistan, says General Sir Henry Norman, would cost England three millions sterling a year and 30,000 troops, and does she imagine that India, already burdened beyond her means, would be able to bear this heavy addition to her obligations? As for England herself, she has already on hand a war with races in South Africa, and a prospective war with Burma, while in India itself the numerous disturbances set on foot by the Dacoits show that her sovereignty rests upon a simmering volcano.

(*Golos*, St. Petersburg.)

If England subdues Afghanistan Russia cannot remain indifferent, but must take corresponding measures. The opportunity now presents itself for Russia to arrange her own affairs, to strengthen her prestige in Bokhara and to weaken English influence in Persia. She would be able to effect this by recognising England's subjection of Kabul and Kandahar on condition that Herat should be annexed to Persia and that Russia in return should take sufficient ground on the left bank of the Attrek to ensure her having a basis of action on the shores of the Caspian in the direction of Merv, and large enough to embrace the territory occupied by the Turcoman hordes.

FRONTIER TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

(*Times.*)

At the outset of the Afghan complications last autumn we repeatedly and energetically pressed upon the Indian Government the absolute necessity of opening up and perfecting communication with and along the Punjab frontier. We pointed out more than once that the condition of affairs was not merely unsatisfactory, but was positively disgraceful. Not one Viceroy nor one Government is responsible for this state of things. Since the days of Lord Dalhousie frontier roads have been shamefully neglected, and the blame for the excessive cost of the transport arrangements in the recent war is due as much, if not more, to the late Lord Lawrence as to any one else. As Chief Commissioner of the Punjab he knew the locality well; he alone of all Viceroys had personally inspected the Trans-Indus provinces, and had seen with his own eyes the track marked out by a simple cutting which is honoured with the title of the Frontier road. As he took over that road from the Sikhs in 1849, so he left it when he laid down the reins of the Indian Government in 1869, and even now, 10 years later, the advisers of Lord Lytton, with an Afghan war carried on under their own directions, have failed to bridge the few important streams which impede communication between our Trans-Indus cantonments. Directly the Mission was repulsed at Ali Musjid, we urged the immediate construction of a military highway from Peshawur to Jacobabad, the completion of the railway to the mouths of the Khyber and the Bolan and the absolute necessity of at last carrying out Lord Napier's recommendations and bridging the Indus. We pointed out how such a step would have the effect of facilitating transport and of thus lightening expense. We drew attention to the rapidity with which the railroad that now connects the Atlantic with the Pacific was constructed, and averred that by commencing at either terminus and working to a common centre, an average rate of a mile a day would admit of the completion of the rail, with the exception of bridging the Indus, in less than two months. Our views found scant favour. At the close of the Afghan War we once more brought them forward, but their extravagance drew forth a lofty rebuke from the Allahabad *Pioneer*. Within three months of the signature of the Treaty of Gandamak we are embarking on a new Afghan war, and, within three weeks of the publication of the sarcastic comments of the Indian official journal, the Viceroy has issued instructions to carry out the very measures we urged on him last year. He has done more; he is going to throw money away on a steam tram road from Rawul Pindi to Kohat, ostensibly with a view of expediting transport for the Kuram column; in two months this force will be looking for support from the Khyber. There is no necessity for doing more than carrying a metalled highway from the grand trunk road at Kala-ke-Serai to the foot of the Peiwar, not for the purpose of affording support to the army in Cabul, but merely to keep open communication with General Gordon's brigade, which will, in all probability, be called upon to operate against the lawless tribes in his neighbourhood. We need but one road to Kabul; it should—nay, must imperatively, be one passable all the year round, and which will ultimately admit of a railway being carried along it. The Kuram Valley route does not comply with these conditions, and it may be removed from the category of practicable highways between Afghanistan and India. Whether the Khyber will eventually be the main route is still open to question. There is a strong leaning in certain influential quarters to the Gomal-road, which is open all the year round and presents no engineering difficulties such as are to be met with in the Khyber and the Kuram. It debouches into Afghanistan midway between Candahar and Ghuzni, to both of which cities excellent roads branch off. One strong recommendation to this route is the fact that Afghan merchants, both from Candahar and Cabul, use it in preference to any other, not because it is the shortest, for it is more circuitous than many less used routes, but because there is plenty of water, plenty of grazing, and no natural obstacles from end to end. The question as to which road will eventually become the commercial highway to Central Asia does not concern us at present. Our main object is to impress upon the Government the imperative necessity of immediately carrying out the engineering projects indicated by us previously, and now sketched in our telegram of to-day. Dadur must be connected with Kurrachee, Peshawur with Lahore, and above all there must be no fatal break of gauge. Troops embarking at Bombay or Calcutta must be able to move without change of carriage from the sea to the Suliman Mountains. The only obstacle to the achievement of such a feat before the end of the year lies in bridging the Indus, and this is a deficiency for which every successive Viceroy who has held office since 1849 is equally responsible. In that year Major Robert Napier, then Chief Engineer to the Board of Administration of the Punjab, urgently pressed on the brothers Lawrence the vital necessity for such an undertaking; his plans are still to be seen photographed, framed, and glazed in public offices at Lahore. The watchword in those days was that the Afghan Hydra must be laid not raised, and the project was not supported. After some delay an alternative plan was suggested, not, we believe, by Lord Napier, and thousands of pounds were spent in boring an impracticable tunnel under the river at Attock. This still exists, a monument to the folly of the Indian Government. There must be no delay in the matter now, the railroad at the present moment is almost completed to Rawul Pindi, so that barely 120 miles have to be laid to Jamrad at the mouth of the Khyber. The Indus flows exactly midway between the termini. There is no reason why four gangs of men should not be set to work—two working forwards from Rawul Pindi towards Attock, from Attock towards Peshawur; two more working backwards from Attock and Jamrud, and each gang would then have about 30 miles to complete. What American engineers have accomplished, surely their English brethren can do. We see no reason why the line should not be in working order within six weeks from the present moment. Almost as essential as the completion of these lines of rail is the necessity for a good military road from Peshawur to Jacobabad. There has been no rising among the hill tribes as yet, but that is no reason why none should occur. Indeed, it is almost certain that the people of Khost and the Mahsud Waziris will take advantage of the present occurrence to renew their raids of last winter. We were prevented from properly punishing them then because the abominable nature of our frontier roads did not admit of our massing troops in the Gomal valley early enough in the season. It is a well known fact that the town of Bunnoo, one of our most important frontier military stations, is often cut off from communication with the neighbouring cantonments of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan owing to the rivers Kurrum and Gambeela being unfordable. This was of common occurrence before we obtained a scientific frontier; it remains so now, and there is every reason to believe it would have remained unto all time, had not the mutiny of Yakoob Khan's troops once more called attention to the unsatisfactory nature of our communications in the Punjab. Our military expenditure in India is conducted on the penny wise, pound foolish principle. Lord Napier's proposal to maintain regimental transport throughout the Army, as is done with the Punjab Frontier Force, was negatived on the score of expense. For the same reason, the formation of reserve mule trains in the Jhelum district was checked. The first scheme would have given us 7,000 camels and 5,200 mules, carefully selected and trained, and would moreover have afforded the officers and men of the Army an opportunity for making themselves acquainted with transport animals and transport duties. The second scheme would have given us two or three thousands mules, organized and equipped for service on much the same plan that was so successful in Abyssinia. In the Afghan war we lost no less than 61,000 camels, besides a proportionate number of mules solely for the reason that they were animals pressed into the service, chosen at haphazard, and that the officers selected for transport were, as a body, absolutely ignorant of their work, knowing nothing of the habits of the animals under their charge, still less of the proper method of equipping them. The interest on the sum paid in compensation for these lost 61,000 camels would more than maintain an efficient transport corps for 25,000 men, and the day is far distant when India will be called upon to put in the field a larger force than that.

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

At the annual dinner of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association at Aylesbury, Lord Beaconsfield, in proposing "Prosperity to the Association," said:—

Gentlemen,—I have now to propose our good wishes for the prosperity of this association. I cannot say that it is an easy task. I have had the honour of filling this chair before, at a period which cannot be remembered by any occupant of the gallery, for it is between 40 and 50 years ago. (Laughter.) I have assisted at the birth and formation of this institution. I have witnessed its fortunes under many different circumstances and at different conjunctures; but I cannot conceal from myself that I never met my friends the farmers of Buckinghamshire under circumstances more difficult and desponding than the present. (Hear, hear.) I did not form that opinion from the exhibition which we examined this morning, near the agreeable residence to which we all repaired. I thought it gave some evidence of prosperity, or at least of pluck, that great characteristic of the British farmer—for all that we saw was much to be admired, some was to be more than admired, and recognized as excellent. Our show to-day was one which I confess somewhat surprised and greatly pleased me. I was also glad to find that our cottage contributors had sent their beautiful offerings to our exhibition, and I saw in those flowers and in those fanciful creations of their horticulture evidence that even at this moment, when the strain upon rural life is great, they at least are not insensible to the charms of nature. It would be affectation if I did not avow some consciousness at least of the feelings which must permeate almost all our bosoms. I was elected, much to my gratification, last year to this post, and I feel the honour coming from those whom continuously for 30 years I had the honour to represent in the House of Commons. It is a duty to fulfil which, without affectation, is often inconvenient to one who, from whatever cause it may be, occupies the position I now do. Under ordinary circumstances, I might have asked you to excuse me; but in the hour of your adversity I did not think it becoming to be absent. (Cheers.) There can be no question that there is at this moment in the agricultural interests of this country a strain certainly unprecedented in the lives of all present, and probably not easily to be equalled even in the records of our history. It has been announced, as a subject fit for popular discussion, by one who may be considered a high authority, that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs may perhaps be traced to the constitution of our system, and that the agricultural system has, to use words with which you are now familiar, "broken down." It has broken down, we are told, because there are general expressions of discontent with the situation and because there is undoubtedly considerable distress. Well, a year ago, when a bank in the commercial capital of Scotland suddenly broke, when the fall shook that highly civilized country to its very centre, when it affected some of the greatest commercial houses carrying on the greatest commercial business in the world, when it produced a state of affairs, a distress which I can hardly describe—a condition of desolation—nobody went about and said that this was proof that the commercial system of this country had broken down. (Hear, hear.) And a few years before I recollect that there was a day of deepest anxiety for this country—a day still remembered as Black Friday—when the commercial credit of this country had ceased for four-and-twenty hours to exist. Nobody then went about and said that the commercial system of England had broken down. (Hear, hear.) Why, if you were to pursue the subject further, which at this moment it may not be convenient for want of time to do, I remember even an earlier period when one of the highest authorities in the country said that we were within four-and-twenty hours of a state of bankruptcy—this great country with its many resources. But nobody went about and said, because there was this strain and distress, the commercial system of England had broken down. I admit, however, there is distress on the part of the agricultural interest, and I am sorry to say there are some who seem eager to recognize, not only signs of distress, but of decadence. Then we find them going about and announcing that these circumstances are symptomatic of the breakdown of the agricultural system. I do not presume to indicate what is the wisest course for all classes of the agricultural interest to pursue at the present moment, but I think it of great importance that clear ideas as to your situation, as to your position, as to your responsibility should prevail, because you may be hurried into conclusions and into conduct which, if you had been better informed or had given further thought to the matter, you would not, perhaps, have sanctioned and adopted. Now, it has been intimated by a great authority that the cause of our agricultural system having broken down may probably be that it is unlike the agricultural system of any other country; that it is founded upon an unnatural principle; that it is essentially artificial; and that the essence of its artificial character is that in this country three classes are dependent upon the produce of the soil, who are according to the system necessary to its cultivation. I have taken an opportunity, the earliest I conveniently had, to combat opinions which I think are most fallacious and must be most disadvantageous to the country. I have laid it down as a principle which can be demonstrated in the most complete and satisfactory manner, that whatever may be your tenure of the land, whatever may be the number of classes concerned in its management and cultivation, there must be what is now familiarly termed three profits obtained from the land. The cultivator of the soil naturally says, "I will not cultivate the soil without being fed, and clothed, and nourished for my pay," and that I take to be a reward which is called wages. Then the cultivator of the soil—whatever he may be called, farmer or otherwise—who furnishes the floating capital which is to stock the soil, is the capitalist who finds the capital, which like that of the farmers, must have a return, or the capital never would be advanced. In the third instance, I say that whether the cultivator of the soil pays his farming from his savings, or, as is usually the case under such circumstances, by borrowing it, his interest or the return for his capital is, in fact, rent; and when we are told that the agricultural system has broken down because three profits by our system are required from the soil, it is as well to show that in a system the most contrary to the system which has existed in this country—namely, that which prevails in some continental countries in the shape of peasant proprietorship—although only one individual takes the three profits, still the three profits must be claimed. (Cheers.) I make these observations because it has been said I was very unfair in alluding to a distinguished man who had touched on these subjects and stated that it was his wish to introduce peasant proprietorship as the cure of evils in this country. Now that reasoning, that view of the case, has been questioned; but I could adduce overwhelming evidence, at the opportunity justified it, on this subject—one most interesting and most vital. In our consideration of the agricultural position. Well, then, public newspapers circulate their views and express them with energy and propriety. I received very recently one of those journals, and this is their scheme for the re-elevation of this country and their method by which we are to protect those who are interested in the land and to enable them to extricate themselves from their difficulties. What is the scheme? I will put it before you briefly, because on an occasion like the present I know that brevity must be studied. It is their opinion that this country ought to institute a vast body of small proprietors; they have fixed the amount of the proprietary at 12 acres; they have worked it out in complete detail, and call upon the Government of the country to carry it into effect. Now, what are these details? I mention the most important and those most interesting. It is calculated that a quantity of land, amounting to 12 acres, with a farmstead and necessary buildings, may be obtained for a little more than £600—for £610, and they propose that the sum of £40 per annum should be paid for 30 years for the holding; at the end of that term it would become a freehold. But they are not sanguine that those who embark in those speculations will agree to pay £40 a year, which I will not call rent but on which you can form your own opinions. They propose that the country should supply each holder of those 12 acre farms with £120 to stock the farm, and also they call upon him not merely to return interest, but they look to him to supply what we may call wear and tear. What is that but the duty which the farmer is now fulfilling? Well, having bought his land under circumstances, paying a heavier rent than is usual, and obtaining a floating capital by the credit of the State, the man may probably cultivate 12 acres with effect. But while he cultivates these 12 acres, he will expect to be paid, he will expect to be lodged, he will expect to be clothed; and the third profit will appear in the shape of wages. Therefore, according to the very accounts of those—to the very estimates of those who are offering these mild schemes as the cure for one evil, three profits must arise from the land. I know, gentlemen, that these are questions which require some attention. Your position is critical at this moment, and you must give your mind to these questions. I know it may be said that, after all, we do not care for, we do not fear, this competition of Europe; but we do fear the competition of America. (A voice—"Hear, hear.") Well, now, first let me show you, for a moment, what is the competition of Europe if this new system, this new theory, is adopted—that the assumed breakdown of the agricultural system of England is occasioned by its having to support three classes. I have shown you that whether there is one class or three classes, equally three profits must be received; and for myself I believe that it is much more advantageous to a country that the three profits should be divided among three classes than it should be received by one. It is a system which has given to this country an independent class. This, I think, has worked well for the liberty of England and its order. It has given us in the farmer the most important portion of the middle-class, which all wise men have looked upon as one of the best elements for the security of the State (hear, hear); and it has given you an agricultural peasantry who, whatever they may say—and the charges against us with respect to their position are generally made by those who are not acquainted with it—I know myself, from my own experience, at this moment is most prosperous and content. (Cheers.) Well, now, before I touch on America, which my friends, naturally interested in this question, wish me to do, let me make one remark about this subject of peasant proprietors. I introduced originally the question of peasant proprietors, where one individual obtains the three profits, as the complete answer to those who said that because three profits were obtained the unsatisfactory state of the agricultural interest might be explained. But in France we know, on the highest authority, the question of peasant proprietorship has been tried upon the greatest scale. There are, by the best accounts, in France, 5,000,000 of peasant proprietors who do not hold each more than six acres of land—that is, 30,000,000 acres. The experiment has been tried upon 30,000,000 acres, and what is the result of the experiment? You may refine and explain as you like, but what is the result of the experiment of these 5,000,000 of proprietors occupying a surperficies of 30,000,000 acres compared with what our 500,000 farmers have done? Remember what you are trying this test on. France has a most fertile soil, while that of England is ungrateful. You are trying it when that fertile soil is managed by the most ingenious and thrifty nation in the world—a nation that can make something out of nothing (laughter); that displays in its management the greatest ability. But what is the result? It is that the production of England per acre is double that of France. The average of England is 28 bushels per acre, in France it is 14. I say that these are subjects that ought to be well understood by all classes of agricultural interests. My summing up is this—That when we are told that our agricultural system has failed in consequence of three classes being sustained by the land, I say that is a complete fallacy, for, whatever may be your tenure, the same results will occur. Three profits in all circumstances must be obtained from the land, and the question arises whether it is not better that amount of profit should be represented by three classes rather than by one class. Proceeding in this argument, let me refer to the exclamation of a gentleman respecting America. I do not deny the great difficulties we have to encounter, and I should have been glad at once to have adverted to them; but, with your permission, I would make some brief remarks on the American question. We hear every day that it is impossible to compete with America. (Hear, hear.) There may be other causes which have prostrated our energy at the present moment; but I will not give any decided opinion on that matter. It is a singular circumstance that at this moment the greatest apprehension is felt in the United States that they cannot compete with Canada. (Laughter.) The taxation in America is so high, the rates of wages are so high, that it is impossible, according to some of the best American authorities, that they can any longer continue to successfully compete with Canada. What is the position of Canada? If we are to be fed by Canada, it is at least satisfactory that we shall be fed by our fellow-subjects; but let us look for a moment at the situation of Canada, which is most peculiar. Since the surrender of the Hudson Bay Company and the settlement of their affairs, the Dominion of Canada became possessed of what I might almost describe as an illimitable wilderness, and a wilderness of fertile land. Now, it is a peculiar circumstance, but to be noted, that the Dominion of Canada is not in favour of peasant proprietorship. What the Dominion of Canada is anxious for is a great yeoman class. It has legislated with that purpose. Its legislation is now an inflence for that purpose, and let us see what is their legislation. Every harvestman, every man of fair character who comes to Canada, has a right to apply to the Government agent, to claim and to obtain what is called a quarter section of land. That quarter section of land consists of 160 acres; he receives those 160 acres on condition that at the end of three years he will reduce them to perfect cultivation and that in the interval he will raise a substantial and real building upon the land. At the end of those three years the Government inspector visits the allotment. If it is found that the farmer has fulfilled the conditions, that he has completely cultivated the 160 acres and raised the necessary buildings, he is permitted to receive an enqual quantity—that is to say, another quarter-section of 160 acres—on the payment of a dollar an acre; and no greater payment, even, if the value of land in the interval had greatly increased. You will observe from the first moment that this is not a scheme of small peasant proprietors; it is not likely that a man will be able to reduce 320 acres to cultivation and put buildings on the land through his own efforts. He most begin and proceed with hired labour. What is hired labour in Canada? Hired labour is not less than hired labour in the United States. The rudest labourer will get 12s. a day, and a skilled labourer 16s. or 18s. The first thing that the new yeoman does—what I say I say on the highest authority—is to calculate the value of his freehold. The value of his freehold depends on the amount he has to pay those six years in hired labour, in buildings, and the amount he paid for the last quarter-section; and at 4 per cent. he writes off interest. What is that but rent? Now, there is another very curious circumstance which I will venture to mention on this occasion, because I have heard it from as high an authority on the subject as can be conceived, and that is that the sudden cultivation years ago of the extreme Western States of the United States, which first, I think, alarmed this country and drew its attention to it, and, no doubt, affected prices—that in that country the production which was extreme at the the commencement has been reduced one-third, generally speaking, and in some provinces one-half, and that the chief pioneers who advanced so greatly the cultivation of the extreme Western States of the United States have all sold, or to a great degree have sold, their farms, and have sold them, allow me to say, at $30 and $40 an acre, showing as an essential thing that there was a basis of rent included in the arrangement inseparable from the tenure. They have sold their farms and they are now repairing to the illimitable wilderness of Canada. You will ask me, what is my inference? My inference is a practical one. It may not be an interesting one, it may not be a satisfactory one; but I think you will, on reflection, deem it a wise one—that where you are, as far as foreign competition is concerned, it is wise not to take—I speak to the landlord and the occupier equally—it is wise not to take precipitate steps. But take care that you do not conclude that that is permanent which is only transitory, though upon that subject I give no opinion, because I think it would be presumption in any one of us to give any opinion; but still I feel convinced that where you have to deal with new circumstances, that where you find them of so transitory a nature that the very land which four or five years ago, by its extraordinary produce of 50 bushels an acre, affected the market in England and frightened all those who are competent to think, to ponder, and to form an opinion upon the subject, is wise, when you see circumstances so transitory that the very place of competition is doubtful, and when you hear that Canada expects completely and successfully to beat the United States from the European markets, it is wise for us not to take any precipitate steps. (Loud cheers.) There is another reason why I think, in considering the present position of the agricultural interest, we should not act with precipitation. Let us for a moment dismiss from our minds all external considerations. Let us look at what has passed in our own country during the last five years. Has nothing passed which may account for a great deal of distress and suffering? Is it not a fact that for five years the farmer has sought in vain for a quick and matured produce for his labours? We have had bad harvests, we have had as bad harvests as any men have had to encounter, but we have not had a lustre of bad harvests. You have gone on and on, fairly hoping that nature would reassert itself, and if you had one or two bad harvests you have always believed the time would naturally come in which you would find a remedy. Well, that is not the case, but it is necessary that we should be conscious that there is a strain upon the proprietors of the land which they have not in our experience ever endured. Well, what is the natural course we should take—what is the step we should pursue in such circumstances? I cannot doubt what is the course we ought to take. The rents of England have been calculated upon a fair average of nature and our experience of the results. What has happened during the last five years has been entirely contrary to those calculations, and to my mind it is the duty—and for all I hear it may be the willing duty—of the proprietors of the soil to come forward, to stand by that class with whom there had never been any want of affection, and duty, and devotion. (Cheers.) I say that I believe the landlords of England are prepared to do their duty on this occasion; but what I want to impress upon you, and, if I may presume to do so, upon numbers of the agricultural interest who are not present in this hall, is that it is of vital importance that they should thoroughly comprehend the present state of affairs. (Cheers.) Now, I do not want to take refuge in general expressions. I say, for one, that reduction of rent calculated on the uniform percentage of the rent does not appear to me to be a panacea for the evils which we have to encounter, or the remedy for those calamities which most of us experience and all acknowledge. When I consider the variety of the soils in this country, the variety of climes, even, I would say, in this island; when I remember the peculiar circumstances of districts—I would even say the peculiar circumstances of estates; when I mention what I know is a fact, and which many of you must know, that in the same district, with the same conditions, with the same soil, with the same climate, with the same amount of labour, that the rents are very different as to the rate at which they are apportioned, it seems to me there is only one conclusion to arrive at—that we should examine every individual instance, and that the aid which landlord and tenant should give each other should be from reciprocal acquaintance of each other's duties and necessities. Ten per cent. reduction of rent may be, in some instances, a very agreeable Christmas box—if it comes at the time; but I know instances in which 10 per cent. reduction of rent would be utterly insufficient to meet the circumstances of the case. (Cheers.) I consider myself, however, in a judicial position, and therefore you will permit me to say that there are some cases in which even 10 per cent. reduction of rent is not necessary. (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, this is the spirit in which I think the present state of affairs ought to be encountered. I would not too curiously inquire into the question of the competition of America, and I will tell you why. I have had an opportunity lately of some conversation on this subject with one who may probably be considered the highest living authority on such matters, which are almost as political, I may say, as statistical, and he told me that he was quite perplexed, after the deepest and most minute inquiry as to what would be the result to Canada of 200 millions of the acres of the wilderness being gradually brought into cultivation. He said he saw there were some who believed, and he shared that opinion, that, under all circumstances, the market of the United States would be destroyed; but as regards Canada itself, he said, if the influx of population were to go on as it is going on now—but that we cannot expect—in consequence of these fertile acres being placed at their disposal, he could not tell what might be the consequence. That population would demand itself, not only sustenance, but extravagant and extreme sustenance, as always happens in California when even money is made quickly; and for his part, he would not be surprised, with the impulsive character of humanity in the United States, if that wilderness which now so alarms us is not soon occupied by consuming millions. Therefore I say that it is not wise at this moment to attempt to take into precise consideration the influence of those markets. When that influence is ascertained it will be recognized and we must act upon it; but we ought to take into consideration the influence of unfruitful seasons in this country. This is a subject which we cannot avoid, which is fatally and painfully precise. It has had an effect upon the condition of the farming class that never was anticipated and never could have been wished by the owners of land. We have, alas! heard that their interests were identical, that between the landlord and the tenant there were feelings of regard and affection, and I have always had a most solemn and sincere belief in their operation; but if ever there were a case in which that sympathy should be shown, it is the present. It would be not merely a great danger for ourselves, but it would be a great danger for England, that the farming class should be reduced either in influence or in numbers. (Cheers.) I would make one more remark upon the position in which we are placed, with reference to the want of precise information as to the effect of American produce on our position in England. I may remind you that we have, by a Royal Commission, sent to the United States and Canada two men of your own class, men of considerable ability, men who have had the advantage of enlightened opportunity in the House of Commons for many years to become acquainted with those principles on which a State ought to be governed. These two men—two great ornaments of the farming class in this country—are visiting America, and I await with confidence and interest their communications. But let me say there is no reason why because we are placed in an indefinite position with regard to foreign supplies, and have taken all these means to obtain information, the farmers of England should not take every legitimate step to make their position more satisfactory, if they have occasion to complain. I want to remind you of a subject which is sometimes forgotten—the introduction by the present Government of the Agricultural Holdings Act. That Act is described by a stupid word generally used by stupid people—the Act is called a sham (laughter) by those who have never read the Act and never studied it and never profited by it. (Laughter.) I will show you in a sentence or two that that Act is a living Act. It is an Act of the utmost advantage to the farmers already, and if they were wise it would be productive of great future advantage. That Act in the first place, for the first time in English legislation, gave the presumption of all improvements in the land to the credit of the farmer and not the landlord. That alone was a very great affair. That Act secured compensation to the farmer for unexhausted improvements, and it did it in a manner which met the wants of different classes of improvements. It gave the best security that no dissension and quarrels should occur between landlord and occupier. That Act also extended the period of notices to quit from six to 12 months. You may say, and I know it will be said by those who know nothing about it, that all the world have contracted themselves out of this Act. A great many persons have contracted themselves out of that Act who ought not to have done so, and a great many men are now ashamed of having contracted themselves out of it; but I let that pass. Such an extraordinary stream of mendacity has been poured on this Act that I need not dwell on the point at length. It was said, for intance, that the noble duke who brought the Bill forward had contracted himself out of the Act. My noble friend the Duke of Richmond has always given leases to his tenants; he prefers leases; therefore it was impossible for him to contract himself out of the Act. The other Minister who brought it forward in the House of Commons was a gentleman who was a member for the county of Buckingham, and I defy any one to say that any of his tenants contracted themselves out of it. (Laughter.) I have seen a good many of these contracts, and they deal with the varying conditions of the soil and climate of England. And we find cases where the contracting parties, knowing nothing about it, have made contracts agreeing to all the vital points in the Act; and the only disadvantage the occupier and tenant have is that their contracts are drawn up in a manner which may involve them in litigation; whereas, if they had stuck to the Act of Parliament, they would have avoided that result. (Laughter.) In most of these contracts I find that notice to quit is increased to one year; that is not as far as I would wish to go, as I have often said, but no doubt the arrangement was a prudent one. Most of their contracts agree, as a matter of course, that the tenant is to be compensated for his investment in the soil. Before I sit down I must make one remark, and I ought to apologize for having spoken at this length. You will remember that one gets garrulous when one meets one's old friends. You will not forget the various scenes that have taken place with reference to this society—the struggles we have had and the contests that we have had to encounter; and you will not forget that for a term longer than a generation you intrusted to me the greatest honour of my life, the office of being your representative (cheers); and I did not think I should be doing my duty to-day in merely meeting you at a time of strain and trial like the present and indulging only in a few commonplace remarks. There is no doubt that there is a party in this England—I don't believe a very numerous party, but a very busy one—who always view with feelings of hostility the agricultural interest. They do so because they are opposed to the free and aristocratic Government. (Cheers.) You may get rid of that Government, gentlemen, but if you do you will have either a despotism that ends in democracy or a democracy that ends in despotism. (Cheers.) A year ago, when the pressure was first touching us, when in addition to the general sufferings of the country, it began to be whispered that the agricultural interest was suffering, that party sprung immediately to their legs, they saw a golden opportunity as they thought, and their first step was an attempt to agitate the agricultural labourers of the country. Fortunately, these men who attempted to agitate in rural England were thorough cockneys. (Laughter.) They were not, perhaps, born in London, but they were born in another town that often makes a greater noise. If they had known anything of country life, they would have known they had got the wrong end of the stick; that if there were any class connected with the land in England that was unusually prosperous, it was the agricultural labourer. But when those meetings were held and the dreadful news was announced that agricultural labourers in some parts of England were only getting 14s. a week the absurdity of the whole affair was too ludicrous for contemplation. Even the agricultural labourers who made those complaints could scarcely keep their countenances. They knew well that during the 40 years their wages had been raised 40 per cent. They knew very well that with those increased wages their purchasing power of all that was requisite for life was immensely increased. They knew very well that throughout England, to a great extent, their habitations were immensely improved, in themselves a source not only of health but of income; and the agitation founded upon data so fallacious quickly evaporated. But a year ago they were setting the agricultural labourers against the farmers; now they are attempting to set the farmers against the landlords. This will never do. The Government of England will always be supported by those who have the spirit of justice and liberality and of affection. We have stood together under many trials, and England has recognized that in the influence, the just influence, of the agricultural interest there is the best security for liberty and law. The noble lord resumed his seat amid much cheering, having spoken for an hour and ten minutes.

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